Chapter IX, Drill 84-85 (pages 363-371)

C.

	Singular	*Plural*
Nom.	nostra manus	nostrae manūs
Gen.	nostrae manūs	nostrārum manuum
Dat.	nostrae manuī/manū	nostrīs manibus
Acc.	nostram manum	nostrās manūs
Abl.	nostrā manū	nostrīs manibus
Voc.	nostra manus	nostrae manūs
Nom.	omnis exercitus	omnēs exercitūs
Gen.	omnis exercitūs	omnium exercituum
Dat.	omnī exercituī/exercitū	omnibus exercitibus
Acc.	omnem exercitum	omnēs/omnīs exercitūs
Abl.	omnī exercitū	omnibus exercitibus
Voc.	omnis exercitus	omnēs exercitūs
Nom.	rēs audāx	rēs audācēs
Gen.	reī audācis	rērum audācium
Dat.	reī audācī	rēbus audācibus
Acc.	rem audācem	rēs audācēs/audācīs
Abl.	rē audācī	rēbus audācibus
Voc.	rēs audāx	rēs audācēs
Nom.	haec aciēs	hae aciēs
Gen.	huius aciēī	hārum aciērum
Dat.	huic aciēī	hīs aciēbus
Acc.	hanc aciem	hās aciēs
Abl.	hāc aciē	hīs aciēbus

D.

1. rērum
2. manibus
3. cōnsulātū
4. speciēī
5. aciērum
6. mōtū
7. reī pūblicae
8. diēs
9. exercitum
10. cōnsulātuum
11. senātuī/senātū
12. rēbus

	13.	mōtūs	14.	fidē
	15.	domūs/domōs	16.	exercitūs
	17.	fideī	18.	senātum
	19.	aciēbus	20.	rēs gestās

E.

1.	abl. sing. fem.	in appearance
2.	gen. pl. masc.	of the armies
3.	dat./abl. pl. fem.	for/from appearances
4.	acc. sing. masc.	army (d.o.)
5.	dat./abl. sing. masc.	for/from movement
6.	gen./dat. sing. fem.	of/for a battle line
7.	gen. sing. fem. nom./voc./acc. pl. fem.	of a house houses (subj., d.a., d.o.)
8.	nom./voc. sing. fem. nom./voc./acc. pl. fem.	battle line (subj., d.a.) battle lines (subj., d.a., d.o.)
9.	acc. sing. fem.	thing (d.o.)
10.	nom./voc. sing. masc.	disturbance (subj., d.a.)

F.

1.	istā manū	2.	senātuī/senātū
3.	multōrum diērum	4.	rem īnfēlīcem
5.	ē cōnsulātū	6.	multōrum mōtuum
7.	reī pūblicae	8.	in hāc rē pūblicā
9.	manūs fortēs	10.	gravī mōtū
11.	magnā fidē	12.	in illā aciē
13.	meī cōnsulātūs	14.	omnem senātum
15.	hīs rēbus	16.	speciēs acerba
17.	dē meā fidē	18.	dē nostrā rē pūblicā
19.	mōtūs tuōs	20.	magnārum rērum

G.

1.	out from the battle line	2.	out from the hands
3.	without a thing	4.	in front of the senate
5.	on account of loyalty	6.	through the army
7.	before the senate	8.	concerning the band
9.	toward the battle lines	10.	concerning the consulship
11.	in the hands	12.	through the battle line
13.	because of a disturbance	14.	on behalf of the consulship

H.

1. Many men are being terrified by the huge disturbance in that province. For a wicked band of men is trying to stir up revolution.
2. If only this republic would always remain! If only all the citizens would have great loyalty!
3. Caesar led the army of the Roman people toward the battle lines of enemies.
4. You were zealously seeking the consulship. For you were desiring to be a source of aid to the republic.
5. If you write the history of the Roman people, in the senate you will be praised by all the senators.
6. Which brave man shall we send toward that battle line? Who would dare to do brave deeds?
7. To win the consulship is a difficult thing. For every Roman citizen desires to be a consul.
8. The enemies were entirely fearing the fierce armies of the Roman people.
9. If there should be a disturbance in this province and the citizens should stir up revolution, the brave consul will lead a band of soldiers into fierce battle.
10. These disloyal men lack trustworthiness. Let them suffer a bitter death.
11. If only our troops would fight in a battle line on behalf of the republic!
12. My house was beautiful in appearance, unfortunate in fact/in respect to the real thing.

I.

	Identification	*Translation*
1.	fem. pl. nom./voc.	beautiful things (subj., d.a.)
2.	masc. sing. abl.	by the same motion
3.	masc. pl. gen.	of good citizens
4.	masc. sing. abl.	from the fierce king
5.	masc. sing. dat.	for the Roman army
6.	fem. sing. nom./voc.	fortunate queen (subj., d.a.)
7.	fem. sing. nom./voc.	unfortunate battle line (subj., d.a.)
8.	fem. sing. dat.	for our mother
9.	masc. sing. acc.	lucky day (d.o.)
10.	fem. sing. acc.	ancient house (d.o.)
11.	fem. sing. gen.	of a strong hand
12.	masc. sing. dat./abl.	for/from the unfortunate slave
13.	neut. sing. nom./voc./acc.	beautiful countryside (subj., d.a., d.o.)
14.	fem. sing. abl.	with good faith
15.	fem. pl. gen.	of strong hands
16.	neut. pl. nom./voc./acc.	huge city walls (subj., d.a., d.o.)
17.	fem. pl. acc.	all hands (d.o.)

	Identification	*Translation*
18.	masc. sing. acc.	keen mind (d.o.)
19.	fem. sing. gen./dat.	of/for the republic
20.	fem. sing. abl.	with a beautiful appearance
21.	neut. sing. nom./voc./acc.	huge danger (subj., d.a., d.o.)
22.	masc. pl. nom.	many days (subj.)
23.	masc. pl. dat./abl.	for/with sharp swords
24.	masc. pl. nom./voc.	strong men (subj., d.a.)
25.	neut. sing. nom./acc.	every body (subj., d.o.)
26.	masc. pl. dat./abl.	for/from the ancient fathers

J.

1. senātus, senātūs *m.*
2. domus, domī *f.*; domus, domūs *f.*
3. exercitus, exercitūs *m.*
4. rēs, reī *f.*
5. speciēs, speciēī *f.*
6. mōtus, mōtūs *m.*
7. fidēs, fideī *f.*
8. cōnsulātus, cōnsulātūs *m.*
9. diēs, diēī *m./f.*
10. rēs pūblica, reī pūblicae *f.*
11. manus, manūs *f.*
12. aciēs, aciēī *f.*
13. rēs novae, rērum novārum *f. pl.*
14. rēs gestae, rērum gestārum *f. pl.*

Chapter IX: Drill 86 (pages 373-376)

A.

1. To Caesar the command of the whole province is granted. And this thing would be granted to no other man.
2. I saw a few soldiers of the enemies before the walls, (I saw) many others in the city itself.
3. To some men that fickle woman used to be pleasing a lot, to others the same woman was a source of hatred.
4. I gave no gold since I never had any (gold).
5. To you only I am saying this thing: in all (my) life I have done nothing other if not/unless (a) good (thing).

6. Lucius was miserable; for no boys (loved) him, no girls loved (him).

7. The citizens were terrified by the words of (the) one consul, by the deeds of the other. They were obeying neither.

8. A. I have returned to this place with (my) brother. Do you remember us?
   B. (I remember) neither (of you). And I am not able in any way to understand your words.

9. To which of these (two) mortals are the gods friendly, to which (are the gods) unfriendly?

10. On account of the treachery of one man the state was placed in danger. And the consul ordered this man to be led to death. What other thing (what else) could he have done?

11. Caesar and Antony are considered good citizens, the one from one cause, the other from another.

12. When I was speaking in the forum, with (my) whole mind and all (my) soul I was fearing the ill-will of the people.

13. Both the father and the son speak well. The voice of which (of the two) are we listening to now?

14. Many men have tried to rule the Roman people, some through some things, others through other things.

15. In that battle brother fought with/against brother; (the) one was killed by the sword of (the) one, the other (by the sword) of the other.

16. One man has many friends, another (man has) few (friends). This man, however, is always alone, and he does not say any word to any man.

B. 1. Inimīcī mihi sunt Marcus et Lucius. Alter alterum amet; nam neuter eōrum mē amat.

2. Quis tandem nūllās omnīnō inimīcitiās in tōtā vītā est expertus?

3. Aliī ad aliam prōvinciam fugiēbant.

4. Ācriter Rōmae pugnātur, neque est ūllus locus alius in quō līberī timōre sunt hominēs.

5. Mīlitēs ab hōc virō fortī dūcentur, cui sōlī omnium virōrum pārent.

6. Aliās lēgēs facile sequimur, aliās difficulter.

Chapter IX: Drill 87 (pages 377-381)

A. 1. parataxis

2. hypotaxis

3. **ut**, **nē**

4. the verb was originally a Jussive subjunctive, and the verb in a purpose clause is only aimed at or intended (i.e. nonfactual)

5. present, future, perfect, future perfect; present, future; present, completed

6. subsequent

7. present

8. "in order that. . . may. . . "

9. imperfect, perfect, pluperfect; past; past, simple

10. imperfect

11. "in order that. . . might. . . "

B. 1. 1. a) present indic.; b) present subjunc. 2. primary sequence
I am listening to this poet in order that I may receive his wisdom.

2. 1. a) imperfect indic.; b) imperfect subjunc. 2. secondary sequence
The poet was singing in order that he might be pleasing to the king.

3. 1. a) future indic.; b) present subjunc. 2. primary sequence
We shall wage war fiercely in order that all citizens may receive freedom.

4. 1. a) perfect indic.; b) present subjunc. 2. primary sequence
War has been waged by our men in order that enemies may not occupy the provinces.

5. 1. a) perfect indic.; b) imperfect subjunc. 2. secondary sequence
You were sent with the allies to the island in order that you might report the words of the king to the inhabitants.

6. 1. a) pluperfect indic.; b) imperfect subjunc. 2. secondary sequence
The sailors had joyfully abandoned the homeland in order that they might seek a new land.

7. 1. a) present indic.; b) present subjunc. 2. primary sequence
I desire to depart with you (pl.) in order that I may not be seen in this city.

8. 1. a) perfect indic.; b) imperfect subjunc. 2. secondary sequence
The poet departed from Rome in order that he might live in the country.

9. 1. a) present subjunc.; b) present subjunc. 2. primary sequence
Let us remain in the same place in order that we may hear the words of Cicero.

10. 1. a) pluperfect subjunc.; b) imperfect subjunc. 2. secondary sequence
If you had borne arms toward the walls in order that you might fight with/against the enemies, you would have been killed for certain.

11. 1. a) pluperfect subjunc.; b) imperfect subjunc. 2. secondary sequence
If only you had endured the dangers of exile in order that you might understand my evils.

12. 1. a) present imper.; b) present subjunctive 2. primary sequence
Confess those wicked deeds of yours, Catiline, in order that you may not be led to death without delay.

C. 1. Multōs librōs legam ut facta hominum deumque intellegam.

2. Hī audācēs rēgem suum in proelium sunt secūtī nē fīliae auferrentur.

3. Dōna in ārīs posuimus ut dīs placeāmus.

4. Dē arte illīus poētae dīcēbam ut verba eius cum cūrā audīrēs.

5. Lēgem dē vī ferāmus nē cīvēs armīs istōrum virōrum terreantur.

6. Sī cōnsulem īnfēlīcem interficere audāciter cōnātus essēs, in exsilium īssēs nē ab omnibus hominibus bonīs vidērēris.

Chapter IX: Drill 87-88 (pages 383-387)

A.

1. **ut, nē**
2. the verb was originally a Jussive subjunctive, and the verb in an indirect command is only ordered (i.e. nonfactual)
3. subsequent
4. present
5. imperfect
6. "that"
7. noun, adverbial
8. order, urge, ask, beg

B.

1. petō, petere, petiī/petīvī, petītus ask (for), seek
2. hortor, hortārī, hortātus sum urge, encourage, exhort
3. moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus warn; remind; advise
4. imperō, imperāre, imperāvī, imperātum give an order, order, command
5. quaerō, quaerere, quaesiī/quaesīvī, quaesītus search for, seek, ask

C.

1. I asked from my brothers that they not abandon (our) mother.
   relinquerent: imperfect subjunc., indirect command, secondary sequence
2. In order that she may see the poet with (her) eyes, the girl is going to the forum.
   videat: present subjunc., purpose clause, primary sequence
3. The bold poet has written a great poem in order that he may free men from the fear of death.
   līberet: present subjunc., purpose clause, primary sequence
4. I asked from (my) son that he not wander out from the way, but he did not listen to my words.
   errāret: imperfect subjunc., indirect command, secondary sequence
5. Friends often used to urge Cicero that he remain in the country.
   manēret: imperfect subjunc., indirect command, secondary sequence
6. Many brave things were done by that soldier in order that he might have great glory.
   esset: imperfect subjunc., purpose clause, secondary sequence

7. I shall advise (my) brother that he remain at home in order that he may not be captured by enemies.
maneat: present subjunct., indirect command, primary sequence
capiātur: present subjunc., purpose clause, primary sequence

8. The farmers are very diligently asking from the fathers/senators that soldiers be sent to the province.

9. Often men conduct a good life in order that they may not seem to be bad (men).

10. The consul was going to Rome in order that he might not seem to be fleeing from danger.

11. Whom did Caesar order that he report/to report these serious things to the allies without delay?

12. If an enemy comes to this part of the walls, we shall urge our men that they fight boldly.

D. 1. Cōpiīs imperābit ut sē in prōvinciam ferant.
Cōpiīs imperāvit ut sē in prōvinciam ferrent.

2. Fēminae in templō ā dīs immortālibus petēbant ut pācem omnibus incolīs miserīs darent.

3. Quī homō tandem eōs superātōs monēre possit ut in amīcitiā populī Rōmānī maneant?

4. Utinam mē hortātus essēs nē illa verba acerba in Caesarem dīcerem!

5. Ab hīs virīs quaerāmus ut nōs nostrōsque in salūtem dūcant.

Chapter IX: Drill 89 (pages 389-390)

A. 1. the specific use; the broad purpose for which someone performs the action of the main verb

2. there is a clear antecedent in the main clause

3. ubi, unde, quō

B. 1. Soldiers were sent with arms in order that they might occupy Carthage.

2. Caesar is seeking a place from where/ in order that from there he may easily capture an enemy.

3. I have written a book about the gifts of the gods in order that all men may read it.

4. That contemptible man was desiring to give himself into flight, but he was not having (a place) to where he might flee.

5. I had finally chosen a home where I might happily remain.

6. Caesar left behind troops in order that they might complete the battle.

7. A brave consul is being sought in order that he may rule the strong feelings of the people.

8. The conquered inhabitants sent reliable men to Rome in order that they might make peace with the Romans.

Chapter IX: Drill 90-92 (pages 391-393)

1. On that day Caesar ordered part of the soldiers to approach (to) the town.

   diē, Ablative of Time When

2. For much time I have been reading the words of the poet.

   tempus, Accusative of Duration of Time

3. If the king is captured by treachery at night, certainly he will not lead his men into battle.

   nocte, Ablative of Time When

4. At that time we could have sought aid from the queen.

   tempore, Ablative of Time When

5. If Catiline had not departed to his own men in the province on that very night, now he would be being captured.

   nocte, Ablative of Time When

6. I had been living happily in Athens for many years.

   annōs, Accusative of Duration of Time

7. Did you remain in Rome on that day? I for my part was going away from Rome at that time.

   diē, Ablative of Time When; **tempore**, Ablative of Time When

8. For nights and days I have been working for my master, but to me, at least, he says nothing, (for me) he does nothing.

   diēs, Accusative of Duration of Time

9. Within a few days you will be summoned into the forum. Do not go!

   diēbus, Ablative of Time Within Which

10. In those days men neither used to read nor used to write.

    diēbus, Ablative of Time When

Exercises, Chapter IX (pages 395-411)

A. 1. By order of the consul I shall lead the whole army with myself in order that the enemies may be driven into another place.
   By order of the consul I was leading the whole army with myself in order that the enemies might be driven into other places.

   2. Caesar urges his men that they not approach the enemy from the battle line.
   Caesar had ordered his men at that time that they not flee out from the battle line.

   3. Those slaves had been working for (their) master for many years. And you often might have seen those men in the country or in the town. Now on account of their flight the master alone is trying to work in his (own) fields.

   4. Night departs, day returns, soldiers return to battle. Even for the conquered men courage returns in the mind.

5. Many things (indeed I shall confess [it]) we have managed in our consulship with you, senators, for this city and empire, for the life of the citizens, and for the republic.

6. Now let us obey our king who orders that we obtain arms and allies with which we may entirely conquer the army of the enemies.

7. The loyal man was always alone after the death of (his) wife whom alone he had loved; and indeed he felt no feelings of love after those ones.

8. Both Caesar and Antony desire power. If only you would grant it to neither, senators. This thing we ask on behalf of the freedom of the homeland.

9. No one captured in respect to (his) eyes (i.e. blind) would be able to go through the streets to the forum. Why would he dare to walk alone to any place?

10. Which man out of these (two) citizens seems to you loyal? The words and deeds of which of these (two) men would you praise? Never shall I give trust to Antony, as I have said before.

11. Some men were zealously urging me that I seek the consulship; others (were urging) Tiberius (to do so). Therefore I sent on account of friendship a man in order that he might tell these things to Antony.

12. On that very night I sent to death by order of the senators this public enemy desirous of revolution. And this man indeed would have dared to stir up war among the citizens in this republic if he had not been captured and killed without delay.

13. "I shall encourage the inhabitants of this land that they remain in the friendship of the Roman people." And this thing Caesar often used to say to his own soldiers.

14. That contemptible man who lacks trustworthiness and courage has been seeking the consulship for much time. If, however, he should receive it, all men in the state will be terrified by a great disturbance.

15. After there was an ordering/it was ordered that all men fight in front of the walls, with what spirit, I ask you, were you able to endure your own serious fear? For me, at least, at that time the mind was remaining the same; (my) zeal for war was huge. Many men, however, driven off by the enemies, were fleeing without law.

16. "You love the same woman who loves you."
"Lucky is he who is pleasing to that woman/her whom he loves."
"However, that fickle brother of yours, who loves one woman, holds another woman, is without trustworthiness."

17. In appearance our men had conquered, in fact, however, they had been conquered. So they would have admitted if they had not been moved by fear of punishment. Not even the consul at any time dared to say true things.

18. "What was the fate for those men who were led by Caesar into serious war?"
"Some were killed in battle, others presently will return home."

19. When I was in the province, I often remembered you only. There was, however, nothing (of) new that I might write or ask from you.

20. Who, I ask you, made that poem about the nature of things that I have been reading for many days and nights? This thing, at least, I have understood: by nature and by their own disposition all things live and are moved.

21. I shall say these things with a clear voice in order that you may be able, O allies, to hear me easily. Neither are we able to conquer the enemies nor any longer is any safety being granted by the good gods. Therefore I order you that you flee. At this time, at least, you are not able to do otherwise.

22. For the whole day I had been remaining at home in order that I might not be seen by enemies in the city. If indeed I had been seen by them, I would have endured bad things. Not even with a sword was I daring to go from home.

23. Marcus said to his brother: "Which of us will be chosen consul? You certainly are well pleasing to the people, to me many men in the senate are friendly." Neither man, however, won the consulship.

24. Unless we form a plan soon, we shall be overcome by an army of slaves. If only the consul himself would come from Rome within a few days with a great band of strong soldiers in order that he may order those contemptible men that they set aside (their) weapons and obey the opinions and orders of the Roman people.

25. I drove/have driven every animal out from the fields although it was a difficult thing. For soon a band of fierce enemies will return with arms.

26. You passed that law in your consulship that you yourself now do not obey. Therefore I advise that you go away into exile.

27. After the consuls returned from battle, by order of the senate they had been led into the forum where/in order that there they might be publicly praised for their accomplishments.

28. Who of men are you? For never before have I come to Rome, and I have not seen you before this day ever with my own eyes.

29. All men seek glory, one in one way, another in another way. Therefore I shall dare to say in the senate (my) opinion about the virtues of Catiline. If the senators feel otherwise, I shall faithfully pay the ordered penalty.

30. At what time of the year did the inhabitants of the province endure disturbances of the earth? Will no one tell me about this thing?

31. I have already tested the natural talent of this poet and (his) skill. Therefore I have asked from him that he hand down the accomplishments of my consulship with trustworthiness and care. Immortal gods, if only he would not do otherwise!

32. We came to Rome, and at the same time Caesar came with us in order that he might speak in the senate about (his) accomplishments in peace and war.

33. Who ever in other lands would endure the exiles and flights of many loyal citizens? Why in this city do many mortals endure these things?

34. Jupiter, listen to me myself—if you are able to be moved by any words. From you I dutifully ask that you grant favor and that you drive all dangers away from me and my men.

35. If the fates should call you, not by any strength will you flee (out) from death. One man has tried one thing, another man another thing. No one has ever been able (to do this).

36. That bold man, who at my order had been driven into exile, had been wandering for many years. For no cities were receiving him, no city walls. On account of this thing he killed himself by his own hand.

37. During the delays of the senate I was warning the consul that he be/to be a source of aid to the citizens. However, he was responding nothing to me. For in fact he was already preparing flight away from the city on that very night for himself and his own people.

38. Never before this time did the inhabitants of any province drive an army of the Roman people away from their fields. And about these things at Rome some things were were said by one man, other things by another man. The consul finally sent (his) only son in order that he might lead to that war auxiliary troops sent by the allies.

39. "If after these things I should have a good reputation, I would be happy."
"Your accomplishments through all the years, as it seems to me, at least, the senate and the Roman people will remember."

40. At this very time the allies are being driven into harsh slavery, great king. Us, at least, fortunate men, you already freed from this evil. For in fact with the sharp edge of your mind you had seen the power and nature of all things.

41. These things, my fellow citizens, I ask: who prepared treachery for the consul? At what time and in what way? Was he trying to stir up revolution? Certainly no one of you would have dared that thing.

42. Great at that time were the accomplishments not only of the soldiers but also of the citizens. To one and the same zeal and trick all men gave themselves: to make treachery with false words in order that they might entirely overcome the enemies.

43. The courage of one man was a source of aid and safety to the Roman citizens. And from this cause the whole city was freed from fear. The joy was huge for other men, for me before all (men); for that man was my son.

44. After Caesar came into the province, some states were desiring to obey the authority of the Roman people, others had already taken up arms and were seeking battles. And when these things were entirely understood, Caesar ordered the whole army that it prepare/to prepare for war.

45. In the forum I said the same thing to my fellow citizens that (I had said) to you (pl.) in the senate: "If you (pl.) send troops to the province with Caesar, you will stir up enmity and hatreds among the peoples of the whole province. How will you be able to endure the ill-will of the allies also?"

46. This famous man was driven out from Italy by your order in order that he might not any longer be seen by the eyes of any Roman citizen. And indeed he was being sent to where he might live alone without friends and might be without all good things.

47. You have said these things seriously and well. I for my part feel otherwise. I advise that we send this soldier alone at night in order that he may kill the king himself by his own hand. In this way indeed the enemies might fight among themselves.

48. Will you allow him to go into exile who was stirring up revolution among the citizens, who was trying to kill the consul, who was entirely conducting himself in order that he might win the consulship for his very self? What, then, of evil did he not both say and do?

49. Often the mind errs; but I saw this thing with my own eyes: our men, although on that day there was fierce fighting being done, in no way were able to be overcome by the enemies.

50. I for my part shall send a reliable band through the countryside; I shall order the same men that they search for disloyal citizens and bring them to Rome.

51. Trivial to the citizens this danger of war (was seeming), to the consul alone (it) was seeming serious. Therefore he advised the soldiers that they obtain war.

52. Let us urge these wretched slaves that they not obey any of (their) masters. No slave ever has not desired to be freed.

53. The citizens were differing much in opinion. Some were desiring to follow Catiline, others were urging that the very man be captured without delay. Otherwise, however, it pleased the senate (i.e. the senate decided).

54. After the whole republic finally went into the right of a few men, there was in the senate not even an appearance of freedom. For the senators had given (their) loyalty to one man, were being obedient to one man.

55. On that day I went to the forum and sought a place from where I might be able to hear clearly the words of the consuls. And indeed they advised the populace that it not at all fear a disturbance of the allies.

56. In uncertain situations Cicero did not seek (a place) where he might live without danger, but (he sought a place) from where he might be able to be a source of aid to the citizens.

57. As you have many friends, so (you have) not few enemies. If the latter men should try to drive you out from the senate, the former men will certainly bring aid to you.

B. 1. Quid cōnsulēs dē mōtū gravī inter sociōs dīxērunt? Multī in senātū hortābantur ut alter in urbe manēret, alter exercitum in prōvinciam dūceret ut incolae imperiō populī Rōmānī pārērent.

2. Nūllō modō verba illīus virī sine fidē audiam. Nam aliud sentit, aliud dīcit. Sub falsā speciē est vir ipse.

3. Caesar cōpiās suās iussit arma gravia in proelium gerere.
Caesar cōpiīs suīs imperāvit ut arma gravia in proelium gerant.
Cūr tandem aliī mīlitēs gladiīs carent, aliī studiō?

4. A. Cuius iussū vēnistī, et quam ob rem mē petis?
B. Nēmō mē iussit nec ob ūllam causam vēnī.

5. Illō tempore aciēs ācris hostium ante moenia erat vīsa. Ob eam causam in domibus ac templīs cīvēs territī ā dīs immortālibus petēbant ut perīculum ab urbe pellerent.

6. Quae rēs speciē levēs videntur vērē gravēs nōbīs sint omnibus. Quārē moneō ut mōtūs huius parvae manūs impiōrum graviter cōgitēmus quī rēs novās inter populum movēre cupiunt.

7. Eō ipsō diē Cicerōnem īnsidiīs caecīs petere audēbō nē iam verba acerba in Catilīnam dīcantur. Quō modō īra mea tōtī cīvitātī mōnstrāta sit.

8. Meus frāter miser ex hōc oppidō nocte fūgit nē ab inimīcīs quī eum quaerēbant vidērētur. Post multōs diēs eīdem speciē amīcitiae eum cēpērunt atque ad aliam terram abstulērunt.

9. Nisi sociōs iubēbimus/iusserimus alia arma sibi parāre, iam in hāc rē difficilī auxilium populī Rōmānī petent.

10. Fīlius tuus fortis in aciē pugnāvit ac multōs manū suā interfēcit. Nunc prō lībertāte patriae arma capit. Idem omnēs bonī agant. Nēmō enim nōn cupit rem quam difficulter parāvit tenēre.

11. Pugnāre in aciē optās. Quam ob rem mox discēdēs ad bellum unde aurum tibi auferās. Equidem fugere parābō quō timōre līberer.

12. Eō tempore annī quō Caesar arma sociōsque petēbat, hominēs ē prōvinciā ad eum vēnērunt ut pācem parārent.

Chapter X: Drill 94 (pages 413-416)

A.

1. He was the only man (of the sort) who was able to understand these things.
   posset: imperf. subjunc., rel. clause of characteristic, secondary seq., simultaneous time
2. That is (a thing) that would terrify you. There is nothing that I would fear.
   terreat: pres. subjunc., rel. clause of characteristic, primary seq., simultaneous time
3. There was no slave (of the sort) who did not try to flee.
   cōnārētur: imperf. subjunc., rel. clause of characteristic, secondary seq., simultaneous time
4. What is there (of the sort) that that man did not do at that time for the homeland, did not say?
   dīxerit: perf. subjunc., rel. clause of characteristic, primary sequence, prior time
5. Wisdom is the one thing that would drive fear from the mind.
6. Those ones are not (men) who would be frightened by the danger of death.
7. There was no one of the sort who was not desiring to be praised by the king.
8. They were the only sort of things that were pleasing to that harsh man.

B.

1. Nūllus erat mīles quī ē proeliō fugere optāret.
2. Quis est quī hunc rēgem in bellum sequātur?
3. Quid est quod istam puellam dūram moveat?
4. Nēmō erat quīn haec audīvisset.
5. Sunt quī hostibus urbem trādant.

C.

1. There is nothing that I would be able to tell you about the service of the consul.
2. We are sending a few brave men into the city in order that they may accomplish those things.
3. Before the battle the senate had sent soldiers in order that they might carry arms to our men.
4. Caesar was the sort of man whose orders all men used to obey.
5. Have you sent weapons with which/in order that with them the men of the province may fight?
6. To man nature gave a mind by which the body might be ruled.
7. Our state is the only one that would not be able to be conquered.
8. There were those (of the sort) who dared to speak against Cicero.

Chapter X: Drill 95-96 (pages 417-420)

A. 1. dō, dare, dedī, datus

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	dat	it is giving	datur	it is being given
Imperfect	dabat	it was giving	dabātur	it was being given
Future	dabit	it will give	dabitur	it will be given
Perfect	dedit	it gave/it has given	datum est	it was/has been given
Pluperfect	dederat	it had given	datum erat	it had been given
Future Perfect	dederit	it will have given	datum erit	it will have been given
Subjunctive				
Present	det		dētur	
Imperfect	daret		darētur	
Perfect	dederit		datum sit	
Pluperfect	dedisset		datum esset	
Participle				
Present	dāns, dantis	giving		
Perfect			datus, -a, -um	having been given
Future	datūrus, -a, -um	about to give	dandus, -a, -um	having to be given
Infinitive				
Present	dare	to give	darī	to be given
Imperative				
Singular	dā	give	dare	be given
Plural	date	give (pl.)	daminī	be given (pl.)

2. capiō, capere, cēpī, captus

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	capiō	I am capturing	capior	I am being captured
Imperfect	capiēbam	I was capturing	capiēbar	I was being captured
Future	capiam	I shall capture	capiar	I shall be captured
Perfect	cēpī	I (have) captured	captus sum	I (m.) was/have been captured
Pluperfect	cēperam	I had captured	captus eram	I (m.) had been captured
Future Perfect	cēperō	I shall have been captured	captus erō	I (m.) shall have been captured
Subjunctive				
Present	capiam		capiar	
Imperfect	caperem		caperer	
Perfect	cēperim		captus sim	
Pluperfect	cēpissem		captus essem	
Participle				
Present	capiēns, capientis	capturing		
Perfect			captus, -a, -um	having been captured
Future	captūrus, -a, -um	going to capture	capiendus, -a, -um	having to be captured
Infinitive				
Present	capere	to capture	capī	to be captured
Imperative				
Singular	cape	capture	capere	be captured
Plural	capite	capture (pl.)	capiminī	be captured (pl.)

3. mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	mittimus	we send	mittimur	we are sent
Imperfect	mittēbāmus	we used to send	mittēbāmur	we used to be sent
Future	mittēmus	we shall send	mittēmur	we shall be sent
Perfect	mīsimus	we (have) sent	sumus missae	we (f.) were/have been sent
Pluperfect	mīserāmus	we had sent	erāmus missae	we (f.) had been sent
Future Perfect	mīserimus	we shall have sent	erimus missae	we (f.) shall have been sent
Subjunctive				
Present	mittāmus		mittāmur	
Imperfect	mitterēmus		mitterēmur	
Perfect	mīserimus		sīmus missae	
Pluperfect	mīsissēmus		essēmus missae	
Participle				
Present	mittēns, mittentis	sending		
Perfect			missus, -a, -um	having been sent
Future	missūrus, -a, -um	about to send	mittendus, -a, -um	having to be sent
Infinitive				
Present	mittere	to send	mittī	to be sent
Imperative				
Singular	mitte	send	mittiminī	be sent
Plural	mittite	send (pl.)	capiminī	be sent (pl.)

4. morior, morī, mortuus sum

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present			moriuntur	they are dying
Imperfect			moriēbantur	they were dying
Future			morientur	they will die
Perfect			mortuae sunt	they (f.) (have) died
Pluperfect			mortuae erant	they (f.) had died
Future Perfect			mortuae erunt	they (f.) will have died
Subjunctive				
Present			moriantur	
Imperfect			morerentur	
Perfect			mortuae sint	
Pluperfect			mortuae essent	
Participle				
Present	moriēns, morientis	dying		
Perfect			mortuus, -a, -um	having died
Future	moritūrus, -a, -um	going to die	moriendum	
Infinitive				
Present			morī	to die
Imperative				
Singular			morere	die
Plural			moriminī	die (pl.)

5. fateor, fatērī, fassus sum

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present			fatēminī	you (pl.) admit
Imperfect			fatēbāminī	you (pl.) were admitting
Future			fatēbiminī	you (pl.) will admit
Perfect			fassī estis	you (m.pl.) (have) admitted
Pluperfect			fassī erātis	you (m.pl.) had admitted
Future Perfect			fassī eritis	you (m.pl.) will have admitted
Subjunctive				
Present			fateāminī	
Imperfect			fatērēminī	
Perfect			fassī sītis	
Pluperfect			fassī essētis	
Participle				
Present	fatēns, fatentis	admitting		
Perfect			fassus, -a, -um	having admitted
Future	fassūrus, -a, -um	about to admit	fatendus, -a, -um	having to be admitted
Infinitive				
Present			fatērī	to admit
Imperative				
Singular			fatēre	admit
Plural			fatēminī	admit (pl.)

6. perficiō, perficere, perfēcī, perfectus

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	perficit	it accomplishes	perficitur	it is accomplished
Imperfect	perficiēbat	it was accomplishing	perficiēbātur	it was being accomplished
Future	perficiet	it will accomplish	perficiētur	it will be accomplished
Perfect	perfēcit	it (has) completed	perfectum est	it was/has been completed
Pluperfect	perfēcerat	it had completed	perfectum erat	it had been completed
Future Perfect	perfēcerit	it will have completed	perfectum erit	it will have been completed
Subjunctive				
Present	perficiat		perficiātur	
Imperfect	perficeret		perficerētur	
Perfect	perfēcerit		perfectum sit	
Pluperfect	perfēcisset		perfectum esset	
Participle				
Present	perficiēns, perficientis	accomplishing		
Perfect			perfectus, -a, -um	having been accomplished
Future	perfectūrus, -a, -um	about to complete	perficiendus, -a, -um	having to be completed
Infinitive				
Present	perficere	to complete	perficī	to be completed
Imperative				
Singular	perfice	complete	perficere	be accomplished
Plural	perficite	complete (pl.)	perficiminī	be accomplished (pl.)

7. audeō, audēre, ausus sum

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	audēs	you are daring		
Imperfect	audēbās	you were daring		
Future	audēbis	you will dare		
Perfect			es ausus	you (m.) (have) dared
Pluperfect			erās ausus	you (m.) had dared
Future Perfect			eris ausus	you (m.) will have dared
Subjunctive				
Present	audeās			
Imperfect	audērēs			
Perfect			sīs ausus	
Pluperfect			essēs ausus	
Participle				
Present	audēns, audentis	accomplishing		
Perfect			ausus, -a, -um	having dared
Future	ausūrus, -a, -um	going to dare	audendus, -a, -um	having to be dared
Infinitive				
Present	audēre	to dare		
Imperative				
Singular	audē	dare		
Plural	audēte	dare (pl.)		

8. moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	monēmus	we warn	monēmur	we are warned
Imperfect	monēbāmus	we were warning	monēbāmur	we were being warned
Future	monēbimus	we shall warn	monēbimur	we shall be warned
Perfect	monuimus	we (have) warned	monitae sumus	we (f.pl.) were/have been warned
Pluperfect	monuerāmus	we had warned	monitae erāmus	we (f.pl.) had been warned
Future Perfect	monuerimus	we shall have warned	monitae erimus	we (f.pl.) shall have been warned
Subjunctive				
Present	moneāmus		moneāmur	
Imperfect	monērēmus		monērēmur	
Perfect	monuerimus		monitae sīmus	
Pluperfect	monuissēmus		monitae essēmus	
Participle				
Present	monēns, monentis	warning		
Perfect			monitus, -a, -um	having been warned
Future	monitūrus, -a, -um	about to warn	monendus, -a, -um	having to be warned
Infinitive				
Present	monēre	to warn	monērī	to be warned
Imperative				
Singular	monē	warn	monēre	be warned
Plural	monēte	warn (pl.)	monēminī	be warned (pl.)

9. eō, īre, iī/īvī, itum

	Active	*Translation*	
Indicative			
Present	eunt	they are going	
Imperfect	ībant	they were going	
Future	ībunt	they will go	
Perfect	īvērunt/īvēre/ iērunt/iēre	they went, they have gone	
Pluperfect	īverant/ierant	they had gone	
Future Perfect	īverint/ierint	they will have gone	
Subjunctive			
Present	eant		
Imperfect	īrent		
Perfect	īverint/ierint		
Pluperfect	īvissent/īssent		
Participle			
Present	iēns, euntis	going	
Perfect			itum
Future	itūrus, -a, -um	going to go	eundum
Infinitive			
Present	īre	to go	
Imperative			
Singular	ī	go	
Plural	īte	go (pl.)	

10. sum, esse, fuī, futūrus

	Active	*Translation*
Indicative		
Present	es	you are
Imperfect	erās	you were
Future	eris	you will be
Perfect	fuistī	you were, you have been
Pluperfect	fuerās	you had been
Future Perfect	fueris	you will have been
Subjunctive		
Present	sīs	
Imperfect	essēs	
Perfect	fueris	
Pluperfect	fuissēs	
Participle		
Present		
Perfect		
Future	futūrus, -a, -um	about to be
Infinitive		
Present	esse	to be

B.

1.	present active, masc. sing. acc.	the dying soldier (d.o.)
2.	perfect passive, masc. sing. nom.	the king having encouraged his men (subj.)
3.	perfect passive, masc. sing. acc.	the man having experienced many wars (d.o.)
4.	present active, fem. sing. abl.	by the queen ruling our land
5.	future passive, neut. pl. nom./acc.	deeds having to be completed (subj., d.o.)
6.	present active, masc./fem. pl. acc.	citizens surrendering the city to the enemies (d.o.)
7.	present active, masc./fem. sing. dat.	to me asking many things
8.	perfect passive, fem. sing. nom.	a band prepared for peace or battle (subj.)
9.	future active, masc. sing. dat.	for the soldier about to die
10.	future active, masc. sing. nom.	the army about to depart (subj.)
11.	present active, masc. sing. nom.	Cicero trying to flee (subj.)
12.	perfect passive, fem. sing. nom.	a law having been passed (subj.)
13.	perfect passive, masc. sing. nom.	the consul having dared to depart from Rome (subj.)
14.	present active, masc./fem. pl. dat./abl.	for/from us lacking money
15.	future active, masc. sing. acc.	the consul about to speak (his) opinion in the senate (d.o.)

16.	perfect passive, masc. pl. gen.	of the enemies seen in front of the walls
17.	perfect passive, masc. pl. nom./voc.	citizens having suffered all things (subj., d.a.)
18.	future passive, masc. pl. acc.	these men having to be freed from slavery (d.o.)
19.	present active, masc. pl. dat./abl.	for/from friends living in Rome
20.	perfect passive, neut. sing. abl.	about the song written well
21.	perfect passive, neut. pl. nom./acc.	words heard by all men (subj., d.o.)
22.	present active, fem. sing. dat.	for the woman conducting a good life
23.	future passive, masc. sing. nom.	a book having to be read (subj.)
24.	present active, masc. sing. acc.	the brother going to Rome (d.o.)

Chapter X: Drill 97 (pages 421-425)

1. The boy walking in the street saw (his) friends.
   While the boy was walking in the street, he saw (his) friends.
2. Having been led into danger, we were fearing.
   Because we had been led into danger, we were fearing.
3. Caesar was leading soldiers about to suffer and about to dare all things.
   Caesar was leading soldiers who were about to suffer and dare all things.
4. The slave having been captured will pay the penaltty.
   If the slave is captured, he will pay the penalty.
5. The allies came to the town conquered by the enemies.
   The allies came to the town after it was conquered by the enemies.
6. The book sent to the brother is nevertheless being read by the sister.
   Although the book was sent to the brother, it is nevertheless being read by the sister.
7. Having been called, I would have come.
   If I had been called, I would have come.
8. To the miserable man seeking aid there was little faith.
   The miserable man who was seeking aid had little faith.
9. No man was living in the captured city.
   No man was living in the city after it was captured.
10. The brave soldier trying to carry away the body of the consul was killed.
    While the brave soldier was trying to carry away the body of the consul, he was killed.
11. The hostile men in the provinces, having been driven into slavery by the Romans, were desiring to wage war.
    Because the hostile men in the provinces had been driven into slavery by the Romans, they were desiring to wage war.
12. We hate the wicked men ruling the people badly.
    We hate the wicked men because they are ruling the people badly.

13. The king ordered the men about to wage war to take up arms.
    The king ordered the men to take up arms when they were about to wage war.
14. My words having been heard by many people nevertheless by few people were understood.
    Although my words had been heard by many, they nevertheless were understood by few.
15. Loving the homeland, I desire to fight.
    Because I love the homeland, I desire to fight.
16. We fear the danger about to come.
    We fear the danger that is about to come.
17. If the poet were singing a song for the boys, he would be being heard with enthusiasm.
18. Cicero having been moved by anger said harsh words.
    Because Cicero had been moved by anger, he said harsh words.
19. To them asking nothing I shall not respond.
    I shall not respond to them if they ask nothing.
20. Gifts placed on the altars will be received by the gods.
    If gifts are placed on the altars, they will be received by the gods.

Chapter X: Drill 98 (pages 427-429)

1. With these things having been managed/When these things things had been managed, Caesar ordered his men to return to Italy.
2. With the enemies conquering the city/While the enemies were conquering the city, some citizens were desiring to fight, others (were desiring) to flee.
3. With you being the king/If you are the king, O Romulus, we shall be freed from fear of slavery.
4. With a plan having been formed/After a plan was formed, the men obtained weapons.
5. With the inhabitants suffering many bad things/Since the inhabitants are suffering many bad things, we ought to send aid.
6. With these things having been said by Jupiter/Although these things had been said by Jupiter, Juno nevertheless was keeping (her) anger.
7. With the king dying/Since the king was dying, the queen was fearing a disturbance of the people.
8. With the city walls having been captured by force/Because the city walls had been captured by force, the inhabitants surrendered (their) arms to the enemies.
9. If the city walls had been captured by force, the inhabitants would have surrendered (their) arms to the enemies.
10. With Caesar returning into Italy/Because Caesar was returning into Italy, many men were fearing war among the citizens.
11. I had been seeking glory in battle for many years. And with this having been won/And after I won this, I was desiring wisdom.
12. With Cicero being the consul/Although Cicero was the consul, many citizens nevertheless were desiring revolution.

13. With the country being free/Since the country is free, why is war being waged?
14. With the citizens of the province and the allies having been freed/Because the citizens of the province and the allies were freed, Caesar is being praised much.

Chapter X: Drill 99-100 (pages 431-436)

A.

1.	men having been called (subj.)	2.	a man capturing (subj.)
3.	men having to be called (subj.)	4.	she had to be taken
5.	they (m.) were called	6.	she was going to capture
7.	they (m.) must be called	8.	they (n.) were captured
9.	they (m.) had been called	10.	she was taken
11.	men about to call (subj.)	12.	things having to be captured (subj./d.o.)
13.	men calling (subj., d.o.)	14.	a woman about to take (subj.)
15.	they (m.) are going to call	16.	men capturing (subj., d.o.)
17.	they (m.) had to be called	18.	men having to be captured (subj.)

B.

1.	movendum est	2.	mōtum est
3.	mōtum erat	4.	movendum erat
5.	movendum fuerat	6.	mōvī
7.	mōtus sum	8.	movēbam
9.	mōtūrus eram	10.	mōta eram

C.

1. active periphrastic
   The wicked men are going to surrender the city to those enemies.
2. active periphrastic
   After the war we were going to set aside (our) weapons.
3. passive periphrastic
   The words of the poets must be heard by the soldiers.
4. active periphrastic
   What are you going to do, sisters?
5. active periphrastic; passive periphrastic
   We all are going to die. And this thing must be understood by you (pl.).
6. passive periphrastic
   This wretched slave will have to be freed by the harsh master.
7. passive periphrastic
   Since the city has been captured, there must be a going by us into exile.

8. active periphrastic
   Cicero was about to show the people the bad deeds of Catiline.
9. passive periphrastic
   On account of the war in the provinces aid had to be sought by our men.
10. active periphrastic
    Are you going to sing your new song in the forum, Vergil?
11. active periphrastic
    The senate on account of ill-will is going to drive Cicero into exile.
12. passive periphrastics
    There will have to be a fleeing from Rome without delay or there will have to be dying in this place.
13. active periphrastic
    If you should be going to fight in a war, my Lucius, you would desire a big sword.
14. passive periphrastic
    If war were having to be waged, would you (pl.) be seeking new weapons?
15. active periphrastic
    If you are not going to say a good word, say no (word) to me.
16. passive periphrastic
    If you yourself had not done that deed (of yours), it would have had to be done by me.
17. passive periphrastic
    Although there must now be a coming to Rome by all good men, I am remaining at home.
18. active periphrastic
    You are telling me that which is not and was not and will not be (is not going to be).

Chapter X: Drill 100-103 (pages 437-440)

1. Go, man born from a goddess, and bring aid to our men.
   deā, Ablative of Origin
2. Let us follow Pompey with loyalty. For he is a man of great skill and courage.
   arte, Ablative of Description
3. Our allies endured with difficulty a battle of ten days.
   diērum, Genitive of Description
4. These brave men must be praised by all the citizens.
   cīvibus, Dative of Agent with a passive periphrastic
5. "Of what appearance is your girl?" "She will have to be seen by you."
   speciē, Ablative of Description; **tibi**, Dative of Agent with a passive periphrastic

6. That man, born from an important father, is of a good spirit.

   animō, Ablative of Description, **patre**, Ablative of Origin

7. All men desire a friend of good faith.

   fidei, Genitive of Description

8. Do not obey, my son, a man of no judgment.

   cōnsilī, Genitive of Description

9. What will have to be endured by us if enemies capture the city?

   nōbīs, Dative of Agent with a passive periphrastic

10. Although the unlucky consul had been born from a famous father, nevertheless he was sent into exile by the people.

    patre, Ablative of Origin

11. Quintus was of beautiful body, of bad indeed nature.

    ingeniō, Ablative of Description

12. I shall plead the case for Cato, a man of great wisdom.

    sapientiae, Genitive of Description

Exercises, Chapter X (pages 441-456)

A. 1. Using wisdom and courage on behalf of the republic, we did not suffer the violence of Catiline. And after this man indeed was killed, peace endured, the state endured, the Roman people endured. Who is there who would not admit these things?

   2. I was walking through the middle of the city, pondering trivial things with myself, as is my custom. I saw Marcus standing in the forum with (his) wife, and I greeted them.

   3. These captured slaves do not have any hope of freedom unless through flight. On account of this reason let them/may they dare to go away out from this land!

   4. Many men abandoned the town during the battle. The lieutenant of good and honorable character would never have done that thing, not even having been ordered by Caesar. For with the enemies attacking, he did not go away from that place. Moreover, he ordered his men to stand fast in the battle line and fight.

   5. Many and beautiful animals, O immortal gods, will fall before your altars if you lead us without misfortune through the middle of the enemies, through every hardship. By/Because of your favor, Jupiter, we shall be saved.

   6. To us at this time there is a need of a keen mind. For it is difficult, I say, to understand these things, and the eyes are not able to come to know the nature of things.

   7. Since the consuls had set out into the province with the army, the unfortunate city was destroyed by attacking enemies; the inhabitants also fell by their arms. If, however, the honorable soldier had been able to recognize the body of the king, he certainly would have handed it over to his son after the war.

8. Our queen has a just soul. For in fact she considers both free men and slaves (as) friends. To no one of men is she unjust. To all men, on the contrary, the king seems to be of a hard heart.

9. Lucius was a soldier without courage. For while (he was) fighting in front of the walls, he was being greatly terrified. He dared not any brave deed ever. Even now he remembers no battle line unless one (of the sort) from which he fled.

10. A certain man of ancient character must be sought in order that he may rule the people greatly desiring a revolution. If contrary to the hope of all men this man should make an end to war among the citizens, a new state indeed would be able to be born.

11. A certain legate by order of Caesar will set out to Rome within one day where/in order that there he may report the words of the leader to the senate. And indeed while going through the province he will endure many dangers.

12. You will free me from great fear, Catiline, if you go into exile. Therefore the consul advises you that you depart without delay. Let also depart that band of yours of wicked men, your comrades indeed. If only you would obey the word and authority of the consul!

13. Although our men were trying with great effort to hold the ordered places, the enemies nevertheless were able to attack and destroy the walls. In the middle of the night, moreover, the fall of the city was reported to all the citizens.

14. You always, Lucius Sergius, with certain unjust citizens used to make treachery against the republic. And this thing was sufficiently clear to blind men, as they say. On account of my diligence and the power and courage of the senate you were not able to set yourself in motion against good men.

15. Although many enemies had been captured or killed in that battle, the leader of brave heart was nevertheless not able to follow others who were fleeing using the sea.

16. The leader called the men to himself: "Before (your) eyes and between (your) hands," he says, are all your things/possessions. You are not able to flee, and there will not be any hope of safety unless you drive the enemies out from the homeland. About these things enough has been said."

17. You on account of your talent and wisdom might be able to make a speech in the presence of the senate. I, at least, because of fear would not dare (to do so).

18. If my brother should fall gloriously while standing in the middle of the battle line, all men will remember the fame of his fall. So it will always be for brave men.

19. As this soldier uses weapons, so you also use them. To me, at least, there is need of neither violence nor a sword. I myself shall be able to save myself with words, which alone will be weapons for me.

20. In this way that famous orator used to warn when he was making a speech in the presence of the senators: "If we do not seek peace without delay from the enemies, neither the city nor any home will be able to stand. For there is a certain reliable law (of the sort) that all men know: nothing is left for conquered men."

21. One way through the territory of the enemies was being left, (of the sort) by which our men were not able to go because of fear of an ambush. Therefore they returned into familiar places.

22. I urge you, my man, that you keep hope and faith. Aid, in my opinion, at least, will be brought by those gods to whom loyal men are a source of concern. Always they have saved and will save us.

23. Courage lives beneath your chest, brother Quintus. For when other men were fleeing because of fear, you alone with a calm spirit were daring to remain in Rome. When the citizens were finally fighting in the middle of the city, rightly you set out to Athens.

24. That speaker well-known to all men attacked the honorable consul contrary to custom since he had previously seen him in the senate with a sword. For force and arms were a source of great fear to the senators.

25. Caesar before the battle led his men to a certain place from where/in order that from there the enemies might easily be attacked.

26. This honorable legate, since his character was sufficiently well-known, I had ordered that he go on behalf of the Roman people to Carthage where/in order that there he might seek peace from the queen.

27. When Cicero was speaking in the presence of the people, he was not using the same words that (he had used) before the senate. However, he gave an opinion of the same kind.

28. When the soldiers had been called into the same place, Caesar led them after the battle into the territory of those states whose loyalty he had previously experienced.

29. Because the leader was perceiving danger, he led all the troops into one place and sent a lieutenant of good faith in order that he might learn the plans of the enemies. And when that man had learned all these (plans), he reported (them) faithfully to the leader.

30. If you should be going to make a speech in the presence of the senate, you would need not an abundance but a certain limit of words.

31. I shall say, senators, familiar things with familiar words. Catiline himself on this very day must be driven out from the city. That is a plan (of the sort) that the senate is not able to be without. For if this unjust and wicked man remains in the republic, there will be no one who would not greatly fear for himself and his own men.

32. Why did you say those contemptible unjust words against the republic? There is no human being (of the sort) who does not greatly hate a speech of that kind. To the people, moreover, that speech that you are going to use in the presence of the senate will not be pleasing.

33. With Augustus having died, some citizens (were fearing) the fates of the gods, others were fearing the tricks of a woman. And when the end of this man had been reported in the presence of the senate, many things on behalf of (his) life and accomplishments were said. Certain men spoke in opposition.

34. Many hardships on land and sea I have endured; now not without great hope I have come to a new land with my sons. The customs of the inhabitants who occupy these places will have to be learned by us.

35. Endure, great friend, and listen to me. For I know you well, and to you I am going to say words of great wisdom: you must not be conquered by Love, a harsh god indeed. For nature has given to man a mind with which the heart may be ruled.

36. The soldiers use animals with which they carry arms and other things. Who is there (of the sort) who does not know this thing?

37. That speech of yours, son Marcus, you made justly in the presence of the people. Soon you will be received among the good orators.

38. If only that famous Tullius, a speaker of great natural talent, would speak against the opinion of Antonius! In this way he might save the republic. And indeed he is the only one who would be able to accomplish this work.

39. Come to Athens where you may come to know the wisdom and customs of ancient men. And when these things have been understood, you could conduct a happy life.

40. "Nothing, with me being the leader/if I am the leader, ever of evil things will you suffer, brave men. For when the enemies were attacking the city, by your strength, by your courage we were saved."

41. I was not able to see your son because he had already set out to the battle line. I consider that man, however, in the place of a brother, who was born from you, who has your character. Saved from the hands of the enemies, may he return home!

42. Why are you afraid, Marcus Tullius? Now (there is need of) strong feelings, now there is need of a bold heart. For the danger is known to you, and by you only many things will have to be endured.

43. Of their own kind are animals; we also (are of our own kind). For in fact you might be able to come to know a man, (but) not all men. Certain gods with the mind we recognize although we are not able to see them themselves. If only we truly were able (to do so)!

44. When Pompey and Crassus were the consuls, Caesar prepared to lead a Roman army into the territory of the enemies. When his plan was known, it was enough for the inhabitants to flee to another place.

45. If only a certain man would make an end of hardships and dangers! If by a gift of the gods this thing should be granted to me, (my) joy will be huge.

46. Nature gave hands to a human being with which he might be able to hold weapons. Not that thing entirely is read in (the works of) Cicero, but words of this kind.

47. You easily could have perceived the unfortunate fall of our city. For enemies were destroying it entirely after it was captured through treachery. The inhabitants either had fled or were wretchedly being killed. One boy of ten years was able to be saved.

48. Friendship is born among men of great virtue, but by deeds not by words you could well recognize a friend. Friendship, moreover, must be sought for itself and through itself. I had these things to say (in order that I might say) about friendship. Now I am making an end of my speech.

49. This town, although all the inhabitants fought fiercely, was captured by force and destroyed, and all the things (of the sort) that were able to be a source of aid to a city were carried back to Carthage from that place. My son fell also in the battle line.

B. 1. Sī verbīs ācribus opus esset, cōnsulēs quendam ōrātōrem nōn sōlum ingentī ingeniō sed etiam magnā arte vocārent. Nunc contrā in rē huius generis nihil dictūrī sumus.

2. Tū apud senātum dīcēns ōrātiōnem honestam dē gravī cāsū illīus urbis pulchrae sociōrum habeās. Eō modō multī cīvēs miserī ē perīculō mortis servātī sint.

3. Quis est quī moenia propter īnsidiās paucōrum impiōrum dēlērī patiātur? Sī mīlitēs nostrī fortiter pugnāverint/Mīlitibus nostrīs fortiter pugnantibus, urbs nōn cadet!

4. Quamquam multī nostrum mortem rēgis honestī magnopere timēbant/Multīs . . . timentibus), lēgātus quīdam nōtae fideī vēra rettulit: ille dux Rōmam cum suō nātō ante proelium profectus erat servātus.

5. Mōrēs illīus generis inimīcī nōscāmus; namque ex inimīcitiā nāscātur magna amīcitia.

6. Perfer, amīce! Īmus quidem quō lībertāte ac iūre aequō ūtāmur. Nihil perficiētur sine magnō labōre!

7. Mediā nocte nātus ducis nōtī iam in proeliō interfectī ad oppidum vēnit et gravia dē hostibus oppugnantibus rettulit. Ob eam causam arma proeliō futūrō omnibus virīs paranda erant.

8. Utinam meam ōrātiōnem prō cōnsulātū Cicerōnis habitam audīvissēs! Erat enim ōrātiō quam omnēs hominēs aequī laudārent.

9. Quiddam īnfēlīx mihi cīvēs monentī est relātum: urbs sociōrum nostrōrum ab hostibus oppugnāta servārī nōn potuit.

10. Sī Rōmā discēdās, multa tēcum ferre cupiās. Quibus rēbus tibi opus esset sī rūs īrēs?

11. Tē duce/Ubi dux es, mīlitēs nōn timent. Hī contrā propter tuōs mōrēs aequōs atque honestōs ad proelium sine metū profectūrī sunt.

12. Postquam fīliī ōrātōris illīus in fīnēs hostium profectī sunt, eādem nocte urbs nostra est oppugnāta et dēlēta. Quem ob cāsum hominibus inīquīs ac malīs nunc regendī sumus. Nihil mōrum antīquōrum stābit.

Chapter XI: Drill 105-106 (pages 457-460)

A. 1. pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsus

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	pellit	it is pushing	pellitur	it is being pushed
Imperfect	pellēbat	it was pushing	pellēbātur	it was being pushed
Future	pellet	it will push	pellētur	it will be pushed
Perfect	pepulit	it (has) pushed	pulsum est	it was/has been pushed
Pluperfect	pepulerat	it had pushed	pulsum erat	it had been pushed
Future Perfect	pepulerit	it will have pushed	pulsum erit	it will have been pushed
Subjunctive				
Present	pellat		pellātur	
Imperfect	pelleret		pellerētur	
Perfect	pepulerit		pulsum sit	
Pluperfect	pepulisset		pulsum esset	
Participle				
Present	pellēns, pellentis	pushing		
Perfect			pulsus, -a, -um	having been pushed
Future	pulsūrus, -a, -um	going to push	pellendus, -a, -um	having to be pushed
Infinitive				
Present	pellere	to push	pellī	to be pushed
Perfect	pepulisse	to have pushed	pulsus, -a, -um esse	to have been pushed
Future	pulsūrus, -a, -um esse	to be about to push		
Imperative				
Singular	pelle	push	pellere	be pushed
Plural	pellite	push (pl.)	pelliminī	be pushed (pl.)

2. cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī, cognitus

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	cognōscunt	they learn	cognōscuntur	they are learned
Imperfect	cognōscēbant	they were learning	cognōscēbantur	they were being learned
Future	cognōscent	they will learn	cognōscentur	they will be learned
Perfect	cognōvērunt/ cognōvēre	they know, they (have) learned	cognita sunt	they (n.) are known, they (n.) were/have been learned
Pluperfect	cognōverant	they were knowing, they had learned	cognita erant	they (n.) were being known, they (n.) had been learned
Future Perfect	cognōverint	they will know, they will have learned	cognita erunt	they (n.) will be known, they (n.) will have been learned
Subjunctive				
Present	cognōscant		cognōscantur	
Imperfect	cognōscerent		cognōscerentur	
Perfect	cognōverint		cognita sint	
Pluperfect	cognōvissent		cognita essent	
Participle				
Present	cognōscēns, cognōscentis	learning		
Perfect			cognitus, -a, -um	being known, having been learned
Future	cognitūrus, -a, -um	about to learn	cognōscendus, -a, -um	having to be learned
Infinitive				
Present	cognōscere	to learn	cognōscī	to be learned
Perfect	cognōvisse	to know, to have learned	cognitus, -a, -um esse	to be known, to have been learned
Future	cognitūrus, -a, -um esse	to be about to learn		
Imperative				
Singular	cognōsce	learn	cognōscere	be learned
Plural	cognōscite	learn (pl.)	cognōsciminī	be learned (pl.)

3. oppugnō, oppugnāre, oppugnāvī, oppugnātus

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	oppugnāmus	we are attacking	oppugnāmur	we are being attacked
Imperfect	oppugnābāmus	we were attacking	oppugnābāmur	we were being attacked
Future	oppugnābimus	we shall attack	oppugnābimur	we shall be attacked
Perfect	oppugnāvimus	we (have) attacked	sumus oppugnātae	we (f.) were/have been attacked
Pluperfect	oppugnāverāmus	we had attacked	erāmus oppugnātae	we (f.) had been attacked
Future Perfect	oppugnāverimus	we shall have attacked	erimus oppugnātae	we (f.) shall have been attacked
Subjunctive				
Present	oppugnēmus		oppugnēmur	
Imperfect	oppugnārēmus		oppugnārēmur	
Perfect	oppugnāverimus		sīmus oppugnātae	
Pluperfect	oppugnāvissēmus		essēmus oppugnātae	
Participle				
Present	oppugnāns, oppugnantis	attacking		
Perfect			oppugnātus, -a, -um	having been attacked
Future	oppugnātūrus, -a, -um	about to attack	oppugnandus, -a, -um	having to be attacked
Infinitive				
Present	oppugnāre	to attack	oppugnārī	to be attacked
Perfect	oppugnāvisse	to have attacked	oppugnātus, -a, -um esse	to have been attacked
Future	oppugnātūrus, -a, -um esse	to be about to attack		
Imperative				
Singular	oppugnā	attack	oppugnāre	be attacked
Plural	oppugnāte	attack (pl.)	oppugnāminī	be attacked (pl.)

4. dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēvī, dēlētus

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	dēleō	I am destroying	dēleor	I am being destroyed
Imperfect	dēlēbam	I was destroying	dēlēbar	I was being destroyed
Future	dēlēbō	I shall destroy	dēlēbor	I shall be destroyed
Perfect	dēlēvī	I (have) destroyed	dēlētus sum	I was/have been destroyed
Pluperfect	dēlēveram	I had destroyed	dēlētus eram	I (m.) had been destroyed
Future Perfect	dēlēverō	I shall have destroyed	dēlētus erō	I (m.) shall have been destroyed
Subjunctive				
Present	dēleam		dēlear	
Imperfect	dēlērem		dēlērer	
Perfect	dēlēverim		dēlētus sim	
Pluperfect	dēlēvissem		dēlētus essem	
Participle				
Present	dēlēns, dēlentis	destroying		
Perfect			dēlētus, -a, -um	having been destroyed
Future	dēlētūrus, -a, -um	going to destroy	dēlendus, -a, -um	having to be destroyed
Infinitive				
Present	dēlēre	to destroy	dēlērī	to be destroyed
Perfect	dēlēvisse	to have destroyed	dēlētus, -a, -um esse	to have been attacked
Future	dēlētūrus, -a -um esse	to be about to destroy		
Imperative				
Singular	dēlē	destroy	dēlēre	be destroyed
Plural	dēlēte	destroy (pl.)	dēlēminī	be destroyed (pl.)

5. ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present			ūtitur	he is using
Imperfect			ūtēbātur	he was enjoying
Future			ūtētur	he will experience
Perfect			ūsus est	he (has) used
Pluperfect			ūsus erat	he had enjoyed
Future Perfect			ūsus erit	he will have experienced
Subjunctive				
Present			ūtātur	
Imperfect			ūterētur	
Perfect			ūsus sit	
Pluperfect			ūsus esset	
Participle				
Present	ūtēns, ūtentis	using		
Perfect			ūsus, -a, -um	having enjoyed
Future	ūsūrus, -a, -um	about to experience	ūtendus, -a, -um	having to be used
Infinitive				
Present			ūtī	to enjoy
Perfect			ūsus, -a, -um esse	to have experienced
Future	ūsūrus, -a -um esse	to be about to use		
Imperative				
Singular			ūtere	enjoy
Plural			ūtiminī	experience (pl.)

6. sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsus

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	sentiunt	they feel	sentiuntur	they are perceived
Imperfect	sentiēbant	they used to feel	sentiēbantur	they used to be perceived
Future	sentient	they will feel	sentientur	they will be perceived
Perfect	sēnsērunt/ sēnsēre	they (have) felt	sēnsae sunt	they (f.) were/have been perceived
Pluperfect	sēnserant	they had felt	sēnsae erant	they (f.) had been perceived
Future Perfect	sēnserint	they will have felt	sēnsae erunt	they (f.) will have been perceived
Subjunctive				
Present	sentiant		sentiantur	
Imperfect	sentīrent		sentīrentur	
Perfect	sēnserint		sēnsae sint	
Pluperfect	sēnsissent		sēnsae essent	
Participle				
Present	sentiēns, sentientis	feeling		
Perfect			sēnsus, -a, -um	having been perceived
Future	sēnsūrus, -a, -um	about to feel	sentiendus, -a, -um	having to be perceived
Infinitive				
Present	sentīre	to feel	sentīrī	to be perceived
Perfect	sēnsisse	to have felt	sēnsus, -a, -um esse	to have been perceived
Future	sēnsūrus, -a -um esse	to be about to feel		
Imperative				
Singular	sentī	feel	sentīre	be perceived
Plural	sentīte	feel (pl.)	sentīminī	be perceived (pl.)

7. quaerō, quaerere, quaesiī/quaesīvī, quaesītus

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	quaeris	you seek	quaereris/quaerere	you are sought
Imperfect	quaerēbās	you were seeking	quaerēbāris/ quaerēbāre	you were being sought
Future	quaerēs	you will seek	quaerēris/quaerēre	you will be sought
Perfect	quaesīstī/ quaesīvistī	you (have) sought	quaesīta es	you (f.) were/have been sought
Pluperfect	quaesierās/ quaesīverās	you had sought	quaesīta erās	you (f.) had been sought
Future Perfect	quaesieris/ quaesīveris	you will have sought	quaesīta eris	you (f.) will have been sought
Subjunctive				
Present	quaerās		quaerāris/quaerāre	
Imperfect	quaererēs		quaererēris/quaererēre	
Perfect	quaesieris/quaesīveris		quaesīta sīs	
Pluperfect	quaesīssēs/quaesīvissēs		quaesīta essēs	
Participle				
Present	quaerēns, quaerentis	seeking		
Perfect			quaesītus, -a, -um	having been sought
Future	quaesītūrus, -a, -um	going to seek	quaerendus, -a, -um	having to be sought
Infinitive				
Present	quaerere	to seek	quaerī	to be sought
Perfect	quaesīsse/ quaesīvisse	to have sought	quaesītus, -a, -um esse	to have been sought
Future	quaesītūrus, -a -um esse	to be about to seek		
Imperative				
Singular	quaere	seek	quaerere	be sought
Plural	quaerite	seek (pl.)	quaeriminī	be sought (pl.)

8. referō, referre, rettulī, relātus

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	refertis	you (pl.) report	referiminī	you (pl.) are reported
Imperfect	referēbātis	you (pl.) were reporting	referēbāminī	you (pl.) were being reported
Future	referētis	you (pl.) will report	referēminī	you (pl.) will be reported
Perfect	rettulistis	you (pl.) (have) reported	estis relātī	you (m.pl.) were/have been have been reported
Pluperfect	rettulerātis	you (pl.) had reported	erātis relātī	you (m.pl.) had been reported
Future Perfect	rettuleritis	you (pl.) will have reported	eritis relātī	you (m.pl.) will have been reported
Subjunctive				
Present	referātis		referāminī	
Imperfect	referrētis		referrēminī	
Perfect	rettuleritis		sītis relātī	
Pluperfect	rettulissētis		essētis relātī	
Participle				
Present	referēns, referentis	reporting		
Perfect			relātus, -a, -um	having been reported
Future	relātūrus, -a, -um	about to report	referendus, -um	having to be reported
Infinitive				
Present	referre	to report	referrī	to be reported
Perfect	rettulisse	to have reported	relātus, -a, -um esse	to have been reported
Future	relātūrus, -a -um esse	to be about to report		
Imperative				
Singular	refer	report	referre	be reported
Plural	referte	report (pl.)	referiminī	be reported (pl.)

9. sum, esse, fuī, futūrus

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	estis	you (pl.) are		
Imperfect	erātis	you (pl.) were (being)		
Future	eritis	you (pl.) will be		
Perfect	fuistis	you (pl.) were/have been		
Pluperfect	fuerātis	you (pl.) had been		
Future Perfect	fueritis	you (pl.) will have been		
Subjunctive				
Present	sītis			
Imperfect	essētis			
Perfect	fueritis			
Pluperfect	fuissētis			
Participle				
Present				
Perfect				
Future	futūrus, -a, -um	going to be		
Infinitive				
Present	esse	to be		
Perfect	fuisse	to have been		
Future	futūrus, -a, -um esse	to be going to be		
Imperative				
Singular				
Plural				

10. eō, īre, iī/īvī, itum

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	eō	I am going		
Imperfect	ībam	I used to go		
Future	ībō	I shall go		
Perfect	iī/īvī	I went/have gone		
Pluperfect	ieram/īveram	I had gone		
Future Perfect	ierō/īverō	I shall have gone		
Subjunctive				
Present	eam			
Imperfect	īrem			
Perfect	ierim/īverim			
Pluperfect	īssem/īvissem			
Participle				
Present	iēns, euntis	going		
Perfect			itum	
Future	itūrus, -a, -um	about to go	eundum	
Infinitive				
Present	īre	to go		
Perfect	īsse/īvisse	to have gone	itum esse	
Future	itūrus, -a, -um esse	to be about to go		
Imperative				
Singular	ī	go		
Plural	īte	go (pl.)		

B.

	Identification	*Translation*
1.	present passive	to be heard
2.	perfect active	to have heard
3.	perfect passive	to have been heard
4.	present passive	to be having to be heard
5.	perfect passive	to have set out
6.	future active	to be about to set out
7.	present passive	to set out
8.	perfect active	to have been
9.	future active	to be going to be
10.	present active	to be

	Identification	*Translation*
11.	future active	to be going to be
12.	perfect passive	to have been ruled
13.	perfect active	to have ruled
14.	present passive	to be ruled
15.	present passive	to die
16.	perfect passive	to have died
17.	future active	to be about to die
18.	present active	to put
19.	perfect passive	to have been put
20.	future active	to be about to put
21.	perfect active	to have sent
22.	present passive	to be sent
23.	present passive	to be having to be sent
24.	perfect passive	to have been sent

C.

1. dēlērī
2. dēlēvisse
3. dēlētūrus, -a, -um esse
4. dūcere
5. dūcī
6. dūxisse
7. sequī
8. secūtus, -a, -um esse
9. secūtūrus, -a, -um esse
10. sequendus, -a, -um esse
11. ferre
12. ferrī
13. lātus, -a, -um esse
14. posse
15. potuisse
16. ūsus, -a, -um esse
17. ūtī
18. capī

19. captus, -a, -um esse
20. captūrus, -a, -um esse
21. capiendus, -a, -um esse
22. sentīre
23. sēnsisse
24. sentīrī
25. fuisse
26. futūrus, -a, -um esse/fore
27. īsse/īvisse
28. itūrus, -a, -um esse
29. relinquī
30. relictus, -a, -um esse

Chapter XI: Drill 107 (pages 461-467)

A.

1. Nōvistīne trēs lēgātōs ad prōvinciam mittī?
   Do you know that three envoys are being sent to the province?
2. Audiēbam trēs lēgātōs ad prōvinciam missōs esse.
   I was hearing that three envoys had been sent to the province.
3. Caesar dīxit sē trēs lēgātōs in prōvinciam missūrum esse.
   Caesar said that he would/was going to send three envoys into the province.
4. Mīles fatētur esse magnum sibi metum Caesaris.
   The soldier admits that he has a great fear of Caesar.
5. Mīles fassus est magnum esse metum Caesaris.
   The soldier admitted that the/his fear of Caesar was great.
6. Quīdam sentiēbant illōs audācēs tibi ex urbe pellendōs esse.
   Certain men were feeling that those reckless men had to be driven out from the city by you.
7. Vīdī ipse illōs ā tē ex urbe pellī.
   I myself (m.) saw that those men were being driven out from the city by you.
8. Nōbīs relātum est senātum illōs ex urbe pulsūrum.
   It was reported to us that the senate would/was going to drive those men out from the city.
9. Caesar dīcitur ā suīs amārī.
   Caesar is said to be loved by his men.
10. Dictum est Caesarem ā suīs amārī.
    It was said that Caesar was loved by his men.
11. Ferunt Marcum Iūliam magnopere amāvisse.
    They say that Marcus greatly loved Julia.

12. Iūlia dīxit sē ā Marcō multum amārī.
Julia said that she was much loved by Marcus.

13. Omnēs nōvērunt Marcum ā Iūliā numquam esse amātum.
All men know that Marcus was never loved by Julia.

14. Hoc tibi intellegendum est: amōrem omnia vincere.
This thing must be understood by you: that love conquers all things.

15. Vir captus rettulit multōs servōs prō lībertāte pugnātūrōs.
The captured man reported that many slaves would/were going to fight for (their) freedom.

16. Cōnsul suīs oculīs vīdit multōs servōs prō lībertāte pugnāre.
The consul saw with his own eyes that many slaves were fighting for (their) freedom.

17. Cōnsulēs sentiunt servōs nōn esse līberandōs. Alia est mihi sententia: līberōs esse omnēs dēbēre.
The consuls feel that the slaves must not be freed. I have another opinion: that all men ought to be free.

18. Cecinērunt poētae Augustum mortuum inter deōs acceptum esse.
The poets sang that Augustus, after he died, had been received among the gods.

19. Ferunt Augustum post mortem deum factum esse.
They say that Augustus was made a god after death.

20. Augustus dīcitur post mortem deus factus esse.
Augustus is said to have been made a god after death.

21. Mīlitēs rettulēre multās in illō bellō mortēs fuisse.
The soldiers reported that there had been many deaths in that war.

22 Ante bellum cōgitābāmus paucās fore mīlitum mortēs.
Before the war we were thinking that the deaths of the soldiers would be few.

23. Fāma est dūrum bellum ā nostrīs gestum.
The rumor is/There is a rumor that a harsh war was waged by our men.

24. Fāma erat patrem meum interfectum esse; frātrem autem etiam vīvere.
The rumor was/There was a rumor that my father had been killed; that (my) brother, however, was still living.

B. 1. Fāma bona semper manēbit.
Dīcit fāmam bonam semper mānsūram esse.
He says that a good reputation will always remain.

2. Urbs pulchra erat Carthāgō antīqua.
Dīcit urbem pulchram fuisse Carthāginem antīquam.
He says that ancient Carthage was a beautiful city.

3. Multī virī in bellum dūcuntur.
Dīcit multōs virōs in bellum dūcī.
He says that many men are being led into war.

4. Ōrātiō magna in forō est audīta.
Dīcit ōrātiōnem magnam in forō esse audītam.
He says that a great speech was heard in the forum.

5. Mentēs mortālium verbīs poētae movendae sunt.
Dīcit mentēs mortālium verbīs poētae movendās esse.
He says that the minds of mortals must be moved by the words of the poet.

C. 1. Rēx prōvinciae moritur.
Dīxit rēgem prōvinciae morī.
He said that the king of the province was dying.

2. Paucī incolae in īnsulā vīsī sunt.
Dīxit paucōs incolās in īnsulā vīsōs esse.
He said that few inhabitants had been seen on the island.

3. Rēs quaedam difficilis nōbīs facienda est.
Dīxit rem quandam difficilem nōbīs faciendam esse.
He said that a certain difficult thing had to be done by us.

4. Cīvēs oppidī captī in prōvinciam fugient.
Dīxit cīvēs oppidī captī in prōvinciam fugitūrōs esse.
He said that the citizens of the captured town would/were going to flee into the province.

5. Poēta pius facta deōrum cecinit.
Dīxit poētam pium facta deōrum cecinisse.
He said that the dutiful poet had sung of the deeds of the gods.

6. Rēs gestae Rōmānōrum omnibus fīliīs nostrīs trādendae sunt.
Dīxit rēs gestās Rōmānōrum omnibus fīliīs nostrīs trādendās esse.
He said that the history of the Romans had to be handed down to all our sons.

Chapter XI: Drill 109 (pages 469-470)

1. Cicerō dīxit sē sōlum ex omnibus cīvibus <u>quī patrem amārent</u> eam servāre potuisse. (subjunctive)
Cicero said that he alone out from all the citizens who loved the homeland had been able to save it.

2. Senātus sentit hunc hominem ex urbe agendum esse <u>quoniam cōnsulēs interficere cōnātus sit</u>. (subjunctive)
The senate feels that this man must be driven out from the city since he tried to kill the consuls.

3. Multī referēbant Catilīnam, <u>postquam Rōmā discessit</u>, omnia vī et armīs āctūrum esse. (indicative)
Many men were reporting that Catiline, after he departed from Rome, would/was going to do all things by violence and arms.

4. Audīvī carmina nova ā Catullō scrībī quae apud amīcōs cantūrus esset. (subjunctive)
I heard that new poems were being written by Catullus that he was going to sing at the house of friends.

5. Omnēs cognōvimus incolās, ubi moenia ipsa ab hostibus oppugnentur, fugere cum suīs cupere. (subjunctive)
We all know that the inhabitants, when the walls themselves are attacked by enemies, desire to flee with their own men.

6. Propertius dīxit sē semper Cynthiam amātūrum esse quamquam nihil aliud prō certō dīcere posset. (subjunctive)
Propertius said that he always would/was going to love Cynthia although he was able to say nothing other (nothing else) for certain.

Chapter XI: Drill 110 (pages 471-474)

A.

	Comparative	*Superlative*
1.	honestior, honestius	honestissimus, -a, -um
2.	fēlīcior, fēlīcius	fēlīcissimus, -a, -um
3.	facilior, facilius	facillimus, -a, -um
4.	validior, validius	validissimus, -a, -um
5.	gravior, gravius	gravissimus, -a, -um
6.	ācrior, ācrius	ācerrimus, -a, -um
7.	caecior, caecius	caecissimus, -a, -um
8.	miserior, miserius	miserrimus, -a, -um
9.	similior, similius	simillimus, -a, -um
10.	nōtior, nōtius	nōtissimus, -a, -um

B.

	Form	*Translation*
1.	ācriōrī	with a sharper sword
2.	fortiōrī	for the rather brave soldier
3.	inīquiōra	more unjust words (subj.)
4.	altiōrī/altiōre	in the rather deep sea
5.	audāciōrēs/audāciōrīs	quite bold leaders (d.o.)
6.	gravius	more serious danger (d.o.)
7.	humiliōrēs/humiliōrīs	rather humble slaves (d.o.)
8.	aequiōrum	of the more tranquil citizens
9.	pulchriōrī/pulchriōre	from a more beautiful place
10.	laetiōrēs/laetiōrīs	rather happy words (subj., d.o.)

C.

	Form	*Translation*
1.	altissima	very tall city walls (subj.)
2.	simillimārum	of very similar minds
3.	miserrimōs	most wretched farmers (d.o.)
4.	dūrissimum	a very harsh battle (d.o.)
5.	fēlīcissimī	of a very happy sailor
6.	difficillimō	with very difficult labor
7.	certissima	the most reliable plans (subj.)
8.	īnfēlīcissimus	a very unfortunate citizen (subj.)

D.

	Comparative	*Superlative*
1.	humilius	humillimē
2.	līberius	līberrimē
3.	facilius	facillimē
4.	clārius	clārissimē
5.	fēlīcius	fēlīcissimē
6.	honestius	honestissimē
7.	gravius	gravissimē
8.	aequius	aequissimē
9.	pulchrius	pulcherrimē
10.	similius	simillimē

E.

	Positive	*Comparative*	*Superlative*
1.	īnfēlīciter unfortunately	īnfēlīcius more unfortunately	īnfēlīcissimē most unfortunately
2.	clārē clearly	clārius quite clearly	clārissimē very clearly
3.	humiliter humbly	humilius rather humbly	humillimē very humbly
4.	līberē freely	līberius more freely	līberrimē very freely
5.	graviter seriously	gravius quite seriously	gravissimē very seriously
6.	facile easily	facilius rather easily	facillimē most easily

	Positive	*Comparative*	*Superlative*
7.	acerbē harshly	acerbius more harshly	acerbissimē very harshly
8.	ācriter fiercely	ācrius quite fiercely	ācerrimē most fiercely

Chapter XI: Drill 111 (pages 475-477)

A.

	Comparative	*Superlative*
1.	minor, minus	minimus, -a, -um
2.	maior, maius	maximus, -a, -um
3.	plūs/plūrēs, plūra	plūrimus, -a, -um
4.	melior, melius	optimus, -a, -um
5.	peior, peius	pessimus, -a, -um

B.

1. a better friend (subj.)
2. our ancestors (subj.)
3. the greatest deeds (subj., d.o.)
4. of the worst man, the worst men (subj.)
5. with very little danger
6. a worse plan (subj., d.o.)
7. very many men (subj.)
8. on the best day
9. more (of) gold (subj., d.o.)
10. smaller houses (d.o.)
11. the greater part (subj.)
12. with a very big (loud) voice

C.

1.	plūrimōrum cīvium	2.	minōrī puellae
3.	plūrēs/plūrīs librōs	4.	mōs maiōrum
5.	gladiō optimō	6.	minimā fidē
7.	poētae pessimī	8.	rēgī maximō
9.	rēs meliōrēs/meliōrīs	10.	cīvēs peiōrēs

D.

	Comparative	*Superlative*
1.	peius	pessimē
2.	magis	maximē

	Comparative	*Superlative*
3.	melius	optimē
4.	plūs	plūrimum
5.	saepius	saepissimē
6.	minus	minimē
7.	diūtius	diūtissimē

E.

1. superlative, optimē
2. comparative, magis
3. comparative, saepius
4. positive, male
5. superlative, optimē
6. positive, saepe
7. superlative, maximē
8. superlative, minimē
9. comparative, prius
10. superlative, prīmum
11. comparative, melius
12. comparative, peius

Chapter XI: Drill 112 (pages 479-483)

A.

1. The girl is more beautiful than (her) mother.
2. What thing is better to a slave than freedom?
   lībertāte, Ablative of Comparison
3. Rome was the greatest of cities.
   urbium, Partitive Genitive
4. The homeland was much dearer to Cicero than life.
   multō, Ablative of Degree of Difference; **vītā**, Ablative of Comparison
5. Caesar returned to Rome on the worst of days.
   diērum, Partitive Genitive
6. Auxiliary troops sent by the allies came to Italy a few days before.
   diēbus, Ablative of Degree of Difference
7. You need more (of) courage, my Lucius. Dare to fight (by) much more bravely.
   virtūtis, Partitive Genitive; **multō**, Ablative of Degree of Difference
8. Nothing is worse than very bitter death. Let us flee from the battle as soon as possible!
   morte, Ablative of Comparison
9. All men know that the word is stronger than the sword.
10. By far/By much the most difficult thing is to understand the words of that poet.
    multō, Ablative of Degree of Difference

B.

1. Depart (pl.) as soon as possible! For the city has been captured.
2. Who is more loving of the country than that very good citizen?

3. Our soldiers have been sent into very fierce war. If only they would fight as bravely as possible!
4. Enemies are attacking the very small town with the greatest force.
5. I shall work with you in order that by that (degree) more easily these things may be accomplished.
6. Although we have many things, we desire more things.
7. Lucius sings better than I; for he has a better song.
8. Since the friendship of the gods is a gift as good as possible, I was very humbly seeking aid from them.
9. You will be much happier at Rome than in the country.
10. The custom of the ancestors must be followed by us.
11. Nothing is more similar to wisdom than the plans of the gods.
12. Slaves live more miserably than free men. And indeed the life of a slave is very miserable.
13. Fight well, O men, in order that by that (degree) you may win more (of) glory.

Exercises, Chapter XI (pages 485-497)

A. 1. There are those (of the sort) who are accustomed to think(ing) that most of men use money for good. If only they themselves were using it better!

2. As brave as possible against the well-known boldness of Catiline was Marcus Tullius. When the treachery of the former man had been learned, the latter man felt that the republic would be in huge danger. Therefore he summoned the senators as soon as possible to the temple of Jupiter.
3. Too little dutifully you (pl.) sought aid from the god with gifts placed on the altar. Therefore, too little of aid he gave.
4. Bravely I was leading (drawing) the spear out from (my) body although the feeling was sharp. If only that contemptible spear had not found miserable me!
5. The enemies were throwing many spears into the middle of the troops down from the top of wall. Our men, in turn, because of a huge fear of death were fleeing. If only they had stood fast in the battle line!
6. The very loving father fears for this boy, who is much dearer to him than life. In this way he shows that he is most honorable.
7. I for my part during the disturbances of the citizens left the faction of Caesar. They say that you, since in those times you always remained in the same opinion, were wiser than I.
8. Cicero used to think that friendship was born among men of the highest indeed virtue. And indeed who is there who would differ from this opinion?
9. (My) father a little before (his) death gave me this sword which he was accustomed to say(ing) he had used well in many battles.

10. Either because of a certain chance or because of fate that long spear sent by an enemy found you. Now use it well and accomplish a thing of great labor. I say these things to you in order that you may fight with a spirit by this degree greater.

11. With the signal having been given at dawn, the soldiers were sending (their) spears far. We were knowing that they in a short time would/were going to dare to stand facing the enemy and to fight with swords in hand.

12. The citizens were uttering harsh things about the consuls among themselves and among the allies. There was more (of) ill-will than (of) wisdom in their words.

13. Because the words of the commander had been too little understood, the legions were believing that the enemies had attacked the camp in the middle of the night. But certain wiser men were saying that they were preparing to attack at dawn.

14. If we were standing on the plain with the leader, both the battle lines of enemies and the standards of our men we would be able to see more easily. Now (As it is) we see too little down from the walls.

15. That town even without a wall was not at all fearing war because the citizens had very many weapons and very great boldness.

16. Although the leader of the people was desiring in/with (his) great heart to establish walls and give his people a city, nevertheless on account of the anger of Juno he was not able (to do these things).

17. Cicero was perceiving that Catiline had to be driven into exile. With a long speech having been made in the presence of the senate, Catiline answered these things as brief as possible with a clear voice: "I am going to go." But there was a little (of) delay for him; for Cicero was still alive.

18. A little after the war inhabitants of rather humble indeed fortune were killed, other more honorable men were sent far out from the province.

19. Gaius boldly threw himself into the deep sea. For he was trying to save the life of the consul, thinking that he would obtain great glory. And after this very brave deed he perished miserably.

20. Our fathers and ancestors used to establish walls as great as possible in order that by them the inhabitants might be saved from dangers. Therefore, let us establish walls as strong as possible, O citizens, in order that we also/even we may live by this degree better.

21. Who of us does not know that Cicero speaks much better than other orators? When Cicero speaks, there is no one who would believe that he will ever speak similarly. Therefore let that famous orator plead our case.

22. Let us trust the dutiful lieutenant who says that no war ever will be similar to that one in the province. For I think that this man has keen perception and the highest trustworthiness.

23. Why, then, is Catiline remaining with us? Either let him himself rush forth out from the city as soon as possible or let him be thrown out by the people.

24. Many men have perished in a long-standing love. For me, on the contrary, the fires (passions) were brief: I loved one girl, who was loving another man and whom I now hate most greatly.

25. Since the very good lieutenant had seen the battle line of the enemies (down) from the wall, having thought that the battle would/was going to be long and very difficult, with the highest dread dared to lead his men toward the plain. And these men first threw very many spears; then they were fighting with swords in hand.

26. Fires sent down from the sky often used to terrify the minds of mortals. And indeed many men for a long time had been believing that in this way Jupiter was accustomed to show(ing) anger to human beings.

27. Although human beings are more humble in respect to many things, in this thing they especially surpass animals: they are able to speak. In this thing first of all they are very dissimilar to animals.

28. After the very fierce battle at dawn we saw men having died on the plain, some short and small, others huge in body. And the bodies of all these men by order of the commander we carried away into the camp as soon as possible.

29. You seem to hate the bad citizens too little. Tell me, Catiline, do you love the country enough? I for my part think that you desire war among the citizens much more greatly than peace.

30. To have given aid to the homeland is a thing as great as possible. And this thing indeed Lucius did. I said to him, when he was seeking (my) advice, that the envy of a few men had to be endured since he had done a just thing for the people.

31. While fighting before the walls with fire and iron, the Roman legions very easily overcame a small band of enemies. In a brief time, moreover, the town was (being) believed to have been captured and destroyed.

32. A little before daylight the commander on the plain urged the soldiers of the first legion that they dare greater things: "While bearing the standards toward the enemies, fight much more bravely than those men. Remaining courageously in the same place, find glory and fame." With these things having been said, all men rushed forth into battle. Few indeed perished.

33. Although the leader of great boldness saved his own men from the weapons of the enemies, he nevertheless placed himself in certain danger. Alone on the plain he was fighting against an enemy; in a short time he was killed. I would be telling you more things if I knew (were knowing); but I know nothing other (nothing else) for certain.

34. The commander first reported that my brother, although he had fought very bravely against the enemies, nevertheless after a long time had fallen in the battle line with the standard of his own legion; that a spear, moreover, had been found in (his) chest.

35. That citizen, a certain Marcus, having been born from a humble place, did not dare to speak in the forum. For he was feeling that only the best men had to be heard by the people. This (citizen), in turn, was of a different opinion: he very boldly made a long indeed speech about the highest matters.

36. For a long time I was (had been being) in (respect to) (my) perceptions blind, blind, I say, about the character of Catiline; now, however, I perceive more clearly. For the highest men of our republic have shown me all true things: that that disloyal man with the worst of the citizens made a camp against the Roman people.

37. Both my and your opinions are often the same, but in this matter (they are) much different. One hope, as it seems to me, is able to save the republic: that the Roman people will be similar to the ancestors. You, however, have no hope. For you are accustomed to believe (believing) that human beings always use recklessness instead of wisdom.

38. To me while I was standing in the forum certain bad things were reported: that Caesar was lacking the loyalty of his men; that enemies had already captured the Roman camp; that many also of our men had been killed. And when these things had been heard in the senate, some men were fearing worse things, others were thinking that legates had to be sent as soon as possible in order that they might learn things.

39. Toward the altars humbly I walked, and I used a humble speech: "Jupiter, may you lead me through the weapons, through the fires into safety!" With these things having been said, I was seeking a way out from the city, which finally I found because a god was leading (me).

40. The commander, believing that enough of aid would be for all in one man, sent me alone at night into the camp of the enemies in order that I might kill their leader. As soon as possible I returned happily and reported that the thing that he had ordered had been done. I believed, however, that this joy for the army would be not long-standing.

41. It is very well known to rather wise men that many feelings, among which are love and fear and recklessness, give signs of themselves and are able to be recognized.

B. 1. Fāma quaedam per rūra īvit: imperātōrem castrōrum esse interfectum, legiōnēs territās sine signīs fugere.

2. Cicerō in forō loquēns dīxit bellum inter cīvēs fore ūllī aliī bellō dissimillimum ac rem multō peiōrem.

3. Numquam imperātōrem Caesaris similem inveniēmus. Nūllus homō magis ā suīs mīlitibus amārī possit quam ille.

4. Nēmō est quī nesciat moenia quae iam ā Rōmulō iacta sint maiōrēs nostrōs in bellō servāvisse.

5. Rōmānī, quoniam mōrēs maiōrum sequī saepissimē solitī sunt/solēbant, pauca perfēcēre quae vērē erant nova. Sēnsērunt enim opera antīquōrum esse multō meliōra quam sua.

6. Quis crēdat ignēs summa templa urbis dēlēvisse? Putāsne deōs, quibus haec urbs semper fuit cārissima, aliās domōs petere?

7. Cum lēgātō ab hostibus missō honestissimē loquī audeāmus ut fīnem bellī quam prīmum faciāmus.

8. Fīlius rēgis verba multō sapientiōris patris humillimē refert: nūllum hominem longa cōnsilia deum scīre posse.

9. Cicerōne multa dūriōra dē Catilīnā apud senātum locūtō, dux cīvium in forō stantium ōrātiōnem similī sēnsū habuit.

10. Eadem crēdimus quae tū: rēs gestās maiōrum, quī multō sapientissimī hominum fuerint, cīvibus magis laudandās esse quam facta levis imperātōris nostrī.

11. Legiōnibus in campō plūrima tēla iacientibus, imperātor rettulit lēgātum nōtiōrem, quī quidem summō genere esset nātus, sōlum ad moenia hostium proficīscī.

12. Dux prīmae legiōnis, postquam prīma lūce ē fīnibus sociōrum rediit, invēnit partem castrōrum ignī esse dēlētam; paucōs autem interfectōs esse.

Chapter XII: Drill 114-115 (pages 499-503)

A. 1. Is our king still living or has he perished?

2. You did hear/have heard the speech of Caesar, didn't/haven't you?

3. Which leader should we follow into war? (Should we follow) Caesar or Crassus?
sequāmur, deliberative subjunctive

4. To where are you (pl.) going? Are you (pl.) walking to the forum or (to) home?

5. What should I write to you? Why have I received no word from you?
scrībam, deliberative subjunctive

6. They didn't hear/haven't heard the words of their commander, did/have they?

7. Should I give money to my friend or books?
dōnem, deliberative subjunctive

8. You will order Catiline to depart from the city, won't you,?

9. Who would dare to fight in a battle line?

10. Was he standing before the walls or not?

11. How were these things done?

12. To where should we have gone? (To) what place should we approach now?
īrēmus, **accēdāmus**, deliberative subjunctives

13. You do not desire to flee from Rome, do you? You will save yourself and your men, won't you?

14. Will soldiers be sent into the province with Caesar?

15. Do you love my sister or not?

16. What was I to say to the wretched men seeking aid?
dīcerem, deliberative subjunctive

17. Why was Juno hating Aeneas?

18. Would you be able to remain in the city if there should be a need?

B. 1. Aurum ad sociōs mittāmus an arma?

2. Num honestus verba falsa dīcet?

3. Prīmā lūce lēgātī erant profectūrī an mediā nocte discessūrī?

4. Per quae maria ad hanc terram lātī estis?

5. Nōnne Cicerō in senātū eō diē loquēbātur?

6. Num putās eam mē vīdisse?

7. Ad prōvinciam redīrem an nōn?

8. Quōs servōs in agrīs labōrantēs vīdistī?

9. Utrum ad moenia legiōnēs accessērunt an ad campum?

10. Cūr Rōmānī novās lēgēs ferant? Nōnne aequae sunt antīquae?

Chapter XII: Drill 116-117 (pages 505-508)

A. 1. Tell us, Catiline, what plans you pondered.

2. There is a doubt whether the words of Cicero are pleasing to the people.

3. (My) father asked from me whether I myself had written the speech made in the forum or not.

4. You ought to know what sign was seen in the sky.

5. It must not be doubted by you (pl.) that very many men have read the works of that poet.

6. With the whole city destroyed, the inhabitants do not know to where they are to go.

7. Have you said the reason why you think that gods (are) similar to men?

8. There is no one of the sort who does not know why you tried to kill the consul.

9. We asked why the sailors had been left behind on the island.

10. How shall/should I know what must be done by me?

11. Did you understand what Cicero was saying about the laws of the republic?

12. We were doubting whether the legions had brought back the standards after the battle.

13. What we should do will have to be learned.

14. We learned from the lieutenant what the legions were doing in the camp.

15. I am not able to discover how those slaves of yours fled.

16. There is a certain man who knows where the thing that you are seeking is.

B. 1. Cūr incolae fugiunt?
Dīc mihi cūr incolae fugiant.
Tell me why the inhabitants are fleeing.

2. Quae oppida dēlēta sunt?
Nēmō scit quae oppida dēlēta sint.
No one knows what towns were destroyed.

3. Utrum hostēs signa abstulērunt an nōn?
Mīlitēs quaerēbant utrum hostēs signa abstulissent necne.
The soldiers were asking whether the enemies had carried away the standards or not.

4. Catilīna suōs sociōs ex urbe dūcet?
Cicerō nescīvit num Catilīna suōs sociōs ex urbe ductūrus esset.
Cicero did not know whether Catiline would lead his comrades out from the city.

5. Quis illa dōna in ārā posuit?
Multī quaesīvērunt quis illa dōna in ārā posuisset.
Many men asked who had placed those gifts on the altar.

6. Moeniane vī oppugnāta sunt?
Scīsne num moenia vī oppugnāta sint?
Do you know whether the city walls were attacked by force?

7. Quid cīvibus discēdentibus dīcāmus?
Nescīmus quid cīvibus discēdentibus dīcāmus.
We do not know what we should say to the departing ciitizens.

8. Quō īre cōpiae iubentur?
Quaerēbat quō īre cōpiae iubērentur.
He was aasking to where the troops were being ordered to go.

Chapter XII: Drill 118 (pages 509-513)

A. 1. indicative
2. causal and concessive
3. when or since or although
4. whenever
5. since or although
6. indicative
7. concessive, subjunctive
8. (at the time) when or (under the circumstances) when

B. 1. At the time /Under the circumstances when Cicero speaks, the citizens understand many things.
2. Although Cicero was speaking, nothing nevertheless did the citizens understand.
3. Whenever Cicero speaks, many men listen.
4. Whenever Cicero spoke, many men used to listen.
5. When/Since/Although Caesar was leading his men into the province, the inhabitants were fearing war.
6. When Caesar led his men into the province, the inhabitants were fearing war.
7. Whenever Caesar led his men into the province, the inhabitants used to fear war.
8. I am considered a good son under the circumstances/at the time when I obey (my) father.
9. I am considered a good son whenever I obey (my) father.
10. I shall be considered a good son under the circumstances/at the time when I shall have obeyed (my) father.
11. I was being considered a good son under the circumstances when/since I had obeyed (my) father.
12. Whenever Cicero makes a just speech, he is praised by the people.
13. Although Cicero made a just speech, he has not nevertheless been praised by the people.
14. Under the circumstances when/Since/Although the enemies were throwing spears, you (pl.), lacking courage were fleeing.
15. Under the circumstances/At the time when the enemies throw spears, you (pl.), lacking courage, flee.

C. 1. circumstantial
Cum Caesar ē castrīs proficīscerētur, lēgātī dē pāce vēnērunt.

2. temporal
Incerta sunt omnia cum ex iūre discessum est.

3. concessive
Multī nostrōrum periērunt cum imperātor fīnem proeliō faciat.

4. circumstantial
Cum ōrātor quīdam dē cāsibus bellī loquerētur, fēminae mīlitum captōrum in forō stābant.

5. causal
Longīs nōn est opus in senātū sententiīs cum optimus quisque eadem sentiat.

6. temporal
Cum nostrī moenia illīus urbis maximā vī oppugnāverant, hostēs stābant.

Chapter XII: Drill 119-120 (pages 515-520)

A. volō, velle, voluī, ——
nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, ——
mālō, mālle, māluī, ——

1. you (pl.) are willing
2. let them be willing
3. the men being willing (subj., d.o.)
4. they do not wish
5. she was/has been unwilling
6. to have been unwilling
7. he does not want
8. I used to want
9. to prefer
10. he might prefer
11. you want
12. to be willing
13. we prefer
14. they are willing
15. I would not want
16. they had been unwilling
17. we do not wish
18. you prefer
19. we shall want
20. you (pl.) could have wanted

21. I would not be willing (simple aspect)
22. you (pl.) will prefer
23. we (have) preferred
24. a man being unwilling (subj.)
25. if only you were unwilling
26. she was preferring
27. if only they had preferred
28. they were/have been unwilling

B.

1.	nōlle	2	nōllent
3.	nōlēbāmus	4.	volumus
5.	māvult	6.	māluisse
7.	vellētis	8.	mālēbam
9.	mālīs	10.	voluisse
11.	nōlentēs/nōlentīs	12.	nōlent
13.	mālunt	14.	nōlueram
15.	vīs	16.	māluerat
17.	vellet	18.	velle
19.	nōluerint	20.	nōluissem
21.	mālēmus	22.	nōlēmus
23.	nōn vultis	24.	māllent
25.	vult	26.	volam
27.	velim	28.	volentem

C.

1. Do not, soldiers, follow this leader.
2. If only the soldiers had been unwilling/had refused to follow this leader!
3. What soldier would prefer to perish (rather) than to return home without glory?
4. What do you want, Julia? I want the thing that you want.
5. Do not abandon us! We want to go with you to the country.
6. I do not want to be feared; I prefer to be loved.
7. Aeneas finally came to Italy with the gods being willing/because the gods were willing.
8. I would be unwilling to speak about the death of the consul.
9. You prefer to rule the people with arms (rather) than with law.
10. The senate was knowing that Caesar was unwilling/refusing to set aside arms.
11. Use my friendship as you will wish.

12. Since neither of the commanders is willing, we shall not depart out from the city.
13. Let all loyal men be willing to die for the homeland!
14. Which (one) of these two things would you prefer, friend?

Exercises, Chapter XII (pages 521-532)

A. 1. To where did you (pl.) send the terrified boys before the battle? For (their) mothers are very miserably begging that you say whether they were carried away far from the city or not.
2. Who is there who would prefer money to friendship? Tell me whether you know a man of this kind or not.
3. Is the rumor that the Romans, who have conquered many peoples, do not want to conquer that state true? Those men desire to rule as many lands as possible, don't they?
4. There is fighting in the streets and the citizens are seeking arms. Why should we allow citizens to inflict violence on citizens? A law about violence must be passed by the fathers/senators without delay. You do not differ from this opinion, do you?
5. Who is to be/could in charge of this band of soldiers? Whom should/could we put in charge of these men? We do not know whether Caesar or Pompey is a better leader.
6. The enemies against right and what is divinely right have driven part of the citizens into slavery. We want to know what peoples in the lands/in the world are willing to endure this thing. All honorable men, at least, are asking and begging that they be freed.
7. You did hear/have heard, didn't/haven't you, the rumor going through the towns? There is certainly no doubt that it is true.
8. What should we have done about this misfortune? For we were doubting whether Caesar was sending/would send aid, and at that time we were lacking weapons with which/in order that with them we might conquer the enemies.
9. Do not, my fellow citizens, forget the brave deeds of your fathers. Remember also your own courage.
10. Should I not consider Catiline a very bad citizen, to whom nothing ever was forbidden?
11. The inhabitants of the conquered province were asking that according to custom they be presented with citizenship. You do not know, do you, why a law about conquered peoples was not passed?
12. What am I to do? That contemptible law seems to me unjust, but it is a sacrilege not to obey the laws. Therefore, I shall ask (my) father (for) advice. Whenever I desire to know the just thing, that wise man tells me.
13. I give thanks to you because the book that you sent pleases me most greatly, and there is not any gift that I would prefer to this one.
14. From where must arms be obtained by us? Should we seek aid from the same men who previously were a source of aid to us? On the contrary, let us find new allies and worthy ones!
15. That girl whom just now I loved loves another man. Now I know what love is, and no longer do I hope for a life without cares.

16. Since Caesar had been summoned by an important letter, he set out to the camp at dawn. Nevertheless he left behind two legions on the plain in order that they might complete the battle.

17. Certain captured enemies, part by/because of chance, part by/because of a plan, were freed and were able to return into the province. Whether they want to remain now at home or to seek another battle is uncertain.

18. Never shall I forget your services completed well for me and my men. May I perish when my memory of you will have fled, (you) whom I love beyond all men.

19. The leader of the enemies was wanting to know whether Caesar had made/pitched a camp in the high mountains or not. Whom of men could he have asked about these things? At that time, at least, except us there was no one.

20. You did a thing against right and what is divinely right: you tried to drive away from the altar a citizen begging the gods for aid.

21. Where, then, of peoples (Where in the world) are we to find a man of ancient virtue and trustworthiness in order that he may control the people desiring revolution?

22. You just write a long letter to me. For I want to know what is being done in the senate, what (is being done) in the forum. You will tell me, won't you, all worthy things?

23. With the war completed, Caesar put lieutenants worthy of trust in charge of two legions in the province. He himself, setting out into the territory of the allies, left the camp at night in order that the enemies might not be able to learn to where he had gone.

24. If Caesar leads his army into Italy with the senate being unwilling, he will inflict war on his fellow citizens. And although you want me to speak more about these things, senators, nevertheless I shall say nothing; I have already said more things than I wanted (to say).

25. The women captured by the enemies were killed. And this thing indeed is considered forbidden by/because of our customs. I do not doubt that very many of you prefer peace to war and arms, but on account of these very unworthy things should we not fight?

26. There was then among the citizens a certain Gaius, who by chance had found a letter sent by Catiline to the allies. And when this (letter) had been read in the presence of the senate, there was doubt whether that man would/was going to return to Rome.

27. I just now heard a rumor: that very many slaves suffering unworthy things, with (their) masters having been killed, had fled with arms into the mountains; that a leader, moreover, had been chosen by them whom they were willing to follow through every divinely right thing and (every) forbidden thing.

28. This woman had all other things except an honorable soul. For when aid was being sought by the enemies, she handed over arms in return for gold. And we indeed hope that this woman will/is going to pay the greatest penalty by order of the people.

29. Are you asking why we are giving worthy thanks to the immortal gods? They accomplished many things for us beyond hope. For when the city having been attacked for a long time was falling, they heard us quite often begging for safety, and they saved (us).

30. The consul as unworthy as possible sought a favor in the presence of the king hostile to our state, and he is refusing to admit his wicked deeds. And since these things are so, senators, should we not consider him an enemy of the republic, should we not drive (him) out from the city?

31. Catiline stood in the forum and he himself pleaded the case for himself before the people: "False is that rumor that you by chance have heard, my fellow citizens, and I have not ever tried to kill the consul. And this forbidden thing in no way would I do. If, however, I am unworthily sent into exile, to where in the lands/in the world shall I be able to go? This one thing I beg: do not (pl.) drive me from Italy."

32. When I was living in Athens, I often used to listen to a certain wise man who used to say that there were no gods except them to whom human beings were not a source of care. Even now I hold in/by memory his harsh words.

33. Certain ones from the soldiers, having been attacked through treachery, were captured in the mountains, and of those who returned to the camp there was no one of the sort who knew either from where the enemies had come or how they had been able to fight in that uneven place. Our men, however, having been moved now by anger, now by boldness, took up arms, hoped for another battle.

34. From memory, if I am able, I shall tell you (pl.) what (of a) plan the senate formed about the war among the citizens. And indeed all men had the same opinion: that those who had inflicted danger and fear on the Roman people had to be considered unworthy of citizenship.

35. Caesar urged the envoys sent by the inhabitants of the mountains that they hold in/by memory those things that he had said: "If you (pl.) want to return into favor with Caesar, why, I ask you, (are you hesitating) to set aside arms, why are you hesitating to obey the authority of the Roman people?"

36. We were being terrified by false rumors, but now with great joy you say that the commander has been saved, that the war has been completed well. No one of mortals would be able to believe you if you were not reporting the thing in such a way as you yourself saw.

37. Let us see whether this man who has been put in charge of the troops has come sufficiently prepared. For often, whenever a man not well-known is in charge of the soldiers, they are not willing to obey (his) orders.

38. If only those who know literature would tell us how and with what spirit ancient men were accustomed to consider(ing) Love the most beautiful god.

B. 1. Hominēs, cum mōrum maiōrum oblītī erant, magnopere errābant.

2. Cum gentēs saepe inter sē et mōribus et lēgibus differant, alia aliī bellum īnferet.

3. Nē dubitāveris, Marce Tullī, quīn multī cīvēs mortem servitūtI praeferant. Quō hominēs eant sī līberī esse volent?

4. Quid dīcerem cum forte Cicerō rogāret utrum morī prō patriā vellem necne? Cum ille ōrātor clārissimus mē sententiam rogāvit, magnopere timeō et nesciō quid dīcam.

5. Nōnne intellēxistī quae imperātor dīxerit? Nam mīlitēs modo iussit quintae legiōnis sub monte in aciē stāre.

6. Scīsne, Quinte, num Caesar lēgātōs quōs legiōnibus praefēcit prīmā lūce castra movēre iussūrus sit? Fāma est eum ipsum ē prōvinciā discessūrum esse. Vērusne est an nōn?

7. Cum cōnsulēs fūgērunt, ācriter inter cīvēs pugnātum est, modo in viīs, modo in forō. Etsī nēmō scīvit quō modō populus regerētur, quīdam dux fortis urbī praefectus est.

8. Bellō cōnfectō, plūrimī mīlitum domum redīre voluērunt. Nēmō erat quī perīcula caeca bellī praeferret certae salūtī pācis.

9. Dīc mihi quam ob rem Cicerō ā quibusdam indignus cōnsulātū esse cōgitētur. Nōnne cīvitātem servāvit Catilīnā cīvibus Rōmānīs bellum īnferente?

10. Nefās hominibus est futūra scīre. Nē tandem tuum fātum nōscere cōnātus sīs; nam hoc est quod dī sōlī sciant.

11. Nōlī mē rogāre dē cōnsiliīs Caesaris, Marce Tullī; dubitō enim num ipse quid āctūrus sit sciat.

12. Cum legiōnēs Caesaris urbī praesint, deōs ōrēmus grātiam. Ille imperātor fortissimus inimīcōs interficere mālit quam cōnsilium eōrum petere.

Chapter XIII: Drill 123 (pages 533-538)

A. 1. noun

2. adjective

B. 1. **fugiendō**, gerund
The commander stirred up the hatred of the soldiers by fleeing.

2. **gerendō**, gerundive
The commander stirred up the hatred of the soldiers by waging war badly.

3. **vīvendī**, gerund
Wisdom must be thought the art of living.

4. **agendam**, gerundive
Use wisdom for the purpose of conducting life well.

5. **legendīs**, gerundive
That wise man will learn more things by reading books.

6. **loquendī**, **audiendī**, gerunds
Cicero stood in the forum for the purpose of speaking. We were desirous of hearing many things.

7. **servandam**, gerundive
For the purpose of saving the republic Cicero was attacking Catiline.

8. **vincendī**, gerund
The Romans on account of (their) zeal for conquering used to wage war in many lands.

9. **mittendō**, gerundive
This speech is being made on behalf of sending aid to the allies.

10. **redeundī**, gerund
I (f.) was desirous of returning home.

11. **terrendōrum**, gerundive
Our battle lines stood on the plain for the purpose of terrifying the enemies.

12. **perficiendās**, gerundive
Let a good man be sent for the purpose of accomplishing these things.

13. **oppugnandōrum**, gerundive
Who will give the sign for/of attacking the walls?

14. **agenda**, gerundive
He left these things for the slaves to be done.

C. 1. The soldiers had a great hope of conquering.
gerund, objective genitive

2. I walked into the temple for the purpose of giving thanks to the gods.
gerundive in the accusative with **ad** to express purpose

3. The famous poet came into the forum for the sake of singing.
gerund in the genitive with **causā** to express purpose

4. To be sent into exile is a thing as bad as possible.
subject infinitive

5. Desirous of living well, we (m.) went to the country.
gerund, objective genitive

6. Caesar called the soldiers for the purpose of setting out at dawn.
gerund in the accusative with **ad** to express purpose

7. They were going through the streets for the sake of seeing many things.
gerund in the genitive with grātiā to express purpose

8. By speaking well you might be able to rule the people.
gerund, ablative of means

9. It is enough to speak briefly in saying (one's) opinions.

10. Although you are leading me, (my) fear of wandering is great.

11. That contemptible man fled out from the battle for the sake of saving himself.

12. Is it (divinely) right to go into the temple?

13. The allies sent envoys for the purpose of seeking peace.

14. The Romans used to have a zeal for waging wars.

15. By remaining in the province Caesar was terrifying the inhabitants.

16. That is a man most knowing of ruling the republic.

D. 1. Lēgibus novīs ferendīs lībertātem multīs servīs damus.

2. Lēgātus in urbem pācis petendae causā vēnit.

3. Puellae erat amor carminum canendōrum, et eī opus erat magnā vōce ad canendum.

4. Manibus fortibus tuīs ūtere, mīles, ad arma ferenda.

5. Puer propter studium legendī librōs patris abstulit.

6. Sapiēns dandō multōs amīcōs capit.

7. Multa in cōnsiliō capiendō nōbīs cōgitanda sunt.

8. Nūllī cīvī Rōmānō erat maius ingenium in causīs agendīs quam Cicerōnī.

Chapter XIII: Drill 124 (pages 539-542)

A. 1. subjunctive
Before Caesar could set out to Rome, he received a letter from Antonius.
imperfect subjunctive in a temporal clause expressing anticipation, secondary sequence

2. indicative
Until the allies came with auxiliary troops, always the citizens of this city were fearing.

3. subjunctive
The citizens were praising Caesar apparently because he was leading the soldiers well.
imperfect subjunctive in a clause of alleged reason, secondary sequence

4. subjunctive
This work will soon be completed provided that the poet work diligently.
present subjunctive in a proviso clause, primary sequence

5. indicative
While these things were being done by the soldiers, the enemies approached (to) the camp.

6. indicative
I desire to speak with you before you depart from home.

7. subjunctive
The Romans threw out the kings apparently because they desired freedom and a republic.
imperfect subjunctive in a clause of alleged reason, secondary sequence

8. indicative; subjunctive
Let us love as long as we live. Let us live provided that we love.
present subjunctive in a proviso clause, primary sequence

9. All those things were done before the enemies attacked the town.

10. Apparently because the father was dying, he summoned (his) sons to himself.

11. While gifts were being placed on the altar, the goddess herself was seen in the temple.

12. I shall remain in this town until you will have carried me away.

13. Because I am going to make a speech in the senate, I need a big (loud) voice.

14. We shall not abandon the plain until the leader should order (it).

15. I shall remember you provided that you not forget me and my men.

16. Before Cicero was born, there were many orators of great talent.

Chapter XIII: Drill 125 (pages 543-546)

1. *Tantum* glōriae capere dēbēs *quantum* potes.
tantum, demonstrative; quantum; relative
You ought to win as much glory as you are able.

2. tot, demonstrative
So many brave men were killed in that war.

3. *Quantō* ācrius oppugnābant hostēs, *tantō* fortius nostrī stābant.
quantō, relative; tantō, demonstrative
The more fiercely the enemies were attacking, the more bravely our men were standing fast.

4. quam, interrogative
How fiercely were the enemies fighting?

5. quot, exclamatory
How many words Cicero spoke!

6. *Tantam* numquam urbem vīdī *quanta* est haec.
   tantam, demonstrative; quanta, relative
   I have never seen a city as great as this one is.
7. quālis, interrogative
   I do not know what sort that man of yours is.
8. *Quō* altius dē hīs cōgitō, *eō* certior sum.
   quō, relative; eō, demonstrative
   The more deeply I think about these things, the more certain I am.
9. Scrībit *tam* clārē *quam* ācriter.
   tam, demonstrative; quam, relative
   He writes as clearly as (he writes) fiercely.
10. quot, interrogative
    For how many days did they remain in Rome?
11. *Quō* plūrēs litterās mittēs, *hōc* plūra intellegam.
    quō, relative; hōc, demonstrative
    The more letters you will send, the more things I shall understand.
12. quam, exclamatory
    How beautifully Julia sang!
13. *Tot* in illā urbe impiī erant *quot* piī.
    tot, demonstrative; quot, relative
    There were as many disloyal men in that city as (there were) loyal ones.
14. *Tālem* librum scrībam *quālem* legere cupient omnēs.
    tālem, demonstrative; quālem, relative
    I shall write a book of such a sort as all men will desire to read.
15. quālia, interrogative
    What sort of poems were written by Horace?
16. tanta, demonstrative; quanta, interrogative
    Aeneas had so much courage. How much (courage) do you have?
17. quantum, interrogative
    How much (of) love is enough?
18. *Tantum* auxilium ad sociōs mittendum est *quantum* petīvēre.
    tantum, demonstrative; quantum, relative
    As much aid must be sent to the allies as they have sought.

Chapter XIII: Drill 126 (pages 547-549)

A. 1. faciō, facere, fēcī, factus/fīō, fierī, factus sum

	Active	*Translation*	*Passive*	*Translation*
Indicative				
Present	faciunt	they are making	fīunt	they are being made
Imperfect	faciēbant	they were making	fīēbant	they were being made
Future	facient	they will make	fient	they will be made
Perfect	fēcērunt/fēcēre	they (have) made	facta sunt	they (n.) were (have been) made
Pluperfect	fēcerant	they had made	facta erant	they (n.) had been made
Future Perfect	fēcerint	they will have made	facta erunt	they (n.) will have been made
Subjunctive				
Present	faciant		fīant	
Imperfect	facerent		fierent	
Perfect	fēcerint		facta sint	
Pluperfect	fēcissent		facta essent	
Participle				
Present	faciēns, facientis	making		
Perfect			factus, -a, -um	having been made
Future	factūrus, -a, -um	going to make	faciendus, -a, -um	having to be made
Infinitive				
Present	facere	to make	fierī	to be made
Perfect	fēcisse	to have made	factus, -a, -um esse	to have been made
Future	factūrus, -a, -um esse	to be about to make		
Imperative				
Singular	fac	make	fī	be made
Plural	facite	make (pl.)	fīte	be made (pl.)

B. faciō, facere, fēcī, factus

fīō, fierī, factus sum

1. it is happening
2. I was becoming
3. it might be done
4. become
5. if only I had done
6. they (n.) were made
7. may you become
8. you (pl.) are doing

9. we shall make
10. I shall become
11. to be done
12. we are becoming
13. I shall have made
14. if only I (f.) had become
15. they are becoming
16. you will make
17. become (pl.)
18. do (pl.)
19. you (m.) became
20. they have done
21. if only he were becoming
22. do
23. it will be done
24. we had made

C. 1. What is happening, my Sextus? Are you doing a bad thing?
2. If you should become consul, what would you do first?
3. I want to know what things were done in the city at that time.
4. If I do brave deeds, will I become brave?
5. I heard that many wicked things had been done in the temple.
6. The enemies sent envoys in order that by that degree the peace might become more certain.
7. If only you had been made our leader!
8. When Cicero will become consul, he will do many things for the people.

Chapter XIII: Drill 127-130 (pages 551-554)

1. Although Cicero saved the republic, he was driven into exile. Wretched human being!
hominem, Accusative of Exclamation
2. I bought for little/for a small price those fields, which I sold for very much.
parvō, Ablative of Price; **plūrimō**, Ablative of Price
3. No one, unless he had won, would be exchanging war for peace.
pāce, Ablative of Price
4. Why did you say that thing to me? You will err much if you do not speak well.
quid, Adverbial Accusative; **multum**, Adverbial Accusative

5. I heard that Cicero had sold one speech for a great (price).
magnō, Ablative of Price
6. I shall be able to remain at Rome, and I shall not be sent to the country with (my) sister. O lucky me!
mē, Accusative of Exclamation
7. Not at all do I understand your words although you are speaking clearly.
nihil, Adverbial Accusative
8. Who would take exile in exchange for (his) homeland?
patriā, Ablative of Price
9. To many men the opinions of Cato were of very great value.
maximī, Genitive of Indefinite Value
10. Did you work as much as I (did) ?
tantum, Adverbial Accusative; **quantum**, Adverbial Accusative
11. I put in charge of the troops that lieutenant whose character I was estimating of very much (value).
plūrimī, Genitive of Indefinite Value
12. Wretched is he who would sell his friendship to the unfriendly king for gold.
aurō, Ablative of Price
13. Since that soldier was reckoning the dangers of war at nothing (at no value), he was fighting very bravely.
nihilī, Genitive of Indefinite Value
14. Unjust gods! If only I (m.) had never been born!
deōs, Accusative of Exclamation
15. The captured soldier was trying to take (his) life in exchange for weapons.
armīs, Ablative of Price
16. There is no doubt that the citizens consider the arms abandoned by the enemies of small (value).
parvī, Genitive of Indefinite Value

Exercises, Chapter XIII (pages 555-564)

A. 1. Antony went out from the city before he heard that I had come.
Antony set out from the city before I could learn that he had come.

2. The rest (of the men) without a doubt will follow your orders provided that the light of your mind and talent and judgment lead them.

3. Unfortunate country! The danger is great apparently because depraved men are seeking arms for the purpose of inflicting violence. And indeed of such a sort will the state be as the character and zeals of (its) citizens (will be).

4. The dying son moved (his) eyes without light toward the words of (his) father: "Why, very dear one, did you not flee before you received these so many wounds? If only I were able to exchange my life so unpleasant for yours/your (life), at least!"

5. Not well enough did we understand the words of that soldier having come out from the camp of the enemies. Therefore let us ask him for how great a price he bought his own freedom. Was he estimating the rest of the wretched captured men at no value?

6. Go out from the city, Catiline, before you can be led to a worthy punishment. For what (of) evil or (of) crime is able to be pondered (of the sort) that you yourself did not do?

7. With many wounds both having been inflicted and received, still there was fighting. As long as anger and the day remained, we killed all the enemies to the one (to a man). When, however, night came, we began to depart out from the plain.

8. At that time Caesar led his men into the territory of the enemies. Not at all indeed having delayed, the savage king began to seek allies and weapons for the purpose of waging war. And indeed he was reckoning the rest of things at no value provided that the Romans not conquer the province.

9. Our men occupied the mountain for so long as they were able to endure that unpleasant task. At dawn, however, that place was abandoned before it could be understood by the enemies that a camp was being made on that very mountain.

10. The brave woman proceeds toward cruel war bearing arms. And she indeed fights with a sword as well as the men (fight).

11. At the foot of the mountain we were waiting until we saw him walking toward us who had been sent for the purpose of leading us home.

12. I was wanting to know what sort of and how many men had come to the temple for the sake of seeking aid from the gods.

13. Begin, small boy, to recognize your father and mother. For now they call you a son most pleasing, (you) having been waited for for so long a time.

14. Marcus Antonius was trying to kill as many enemies as he was able in one day apparently because he was believing that such (a sort of) violence and courage would be pleasing to cruel Mars and to the rest of the gods.

15. Before you went away to war, of how happy a mind you were! How many happy words you often said! How much now you have been changed from that friend well known by me!

16. Since so many well-known men have now been killed, we have lost the lights of our state. So, moreover, we are beginning to wander as blind men without a leader.

17. The king, apparently because poems were so pleasing to him, wanted to buy the friendship of the poet, but the poet refused to sell his (friendship) to the king.

18. Why, I ask you, are you delaying ruinously in this unpleasant love? That wound of yours, believe me, will soon bring death.

19. Apparently because they were especially fearing wounds inflicted by savage enemies, many of the soldiers fled before the battle was begun. Men lacking courage!

20. The senators estimated so many and so great crimes of the consul of small value apparently because they themselves had done the same things for the sake of taking power.

21. I am giving you all my good things/goods for the purpose of selling provided indeed that you not sell them for less value than I bought (them). This thing also remember: in buying and selling things that sort of thing that has been done must be followed more (greatly) than that sort of thing that has been said.

22. Should we endure the crimes, senators, of those to whom, with a price having been received, it is a custom to sell all things worthy and honorable?

23. What was the reason why you were wanting to sell that house for much more than it was being estimated? Was it so pleasing to you?

24. The thing that you said before in no way did you change. But since I had been asked, I began to change my plan. Neither of us wanted to exchange good things for worse things.

25. To us asking many things a certain soldier just now having come out from the province reported that the war that our men had begun was not able to be completed without the aid of the allies; that the commander, moreover, would delay until troops were/should be sent from the city.

26. Boldly he proceeded toward the plain: by order of the commander he stood in arms and waited until a place of fighting should be found.

27. All men understand, Marcus Tullius, that you have come into the senate for the sake of speaking, not (for the sake of) listening. And this thing is a thing not unpleasant. Speak, therefore, for as long as you (will) want. Begin!

28. Although I had accomplished many things for the sake of your honor, nevertheless you reckoned my loyalty of very little value until you, having been abandoned by friends, had a need of safety and advice.

B. 1. Quālis dux morētur dum hostēs in mediam urbem cīvium terrendōrum causā veniant? Etenim quō diūtius exspectābat Antōnius, eō peior mīlitibus nostrīs rēs fīēbat.

2. Iūlia, quamquam grāta multīs virīs vīsa est, in exilium ā suō patre est missa quia mōribus esset pessima. Ille autem saevus eam iussit ad parvam īnsulam quandam gradī ubi sōla vīveret ac perīret. Fēminam īnfēlīcem!

3. Cēterī cīvēs arma contrā rem pūblicam capiant dummodo nē cōnsulēs interficiant. Caesar ipse, ut meministī, gladiō ablātus est priusquam grave opus vītae cōnficeret.

4. Imperātor nōbīs imperāvit ut ante moenia stārēmus quod in campō pugnāre nōllet. Cōpiīs fortius dūcendīs amōrem suōrum caperet.

5. Gradere, fīlī, cum tuō patre ad forum ōrātōrum clārissimōrum audiendōrum causā. Ita quantī vīs verbōrum aestimanda sit nōscere incipiēs.

6. Omnēs quidem honestī nihilī faciunt illum cīvem quī lībertātem patriae aurō vendidit. Crēditne ille saevus dīs immortālibus grātum fore tantum scelus?

7. Equidem tālis ōrātor fierī volō quālem omnēs hominēs laudābunt. Quot ōrātiōnēs magnās Cicerō habuit arte illā loquendī!

8. Antequam cīvēs dūcere incipiās, quam bene sapientia maiōrum tibi intellegenda erit! Quō plūrēs librōs legēs, eō sapientior fīēs.

9. Rūmor erat ūnam fēminam perditam hostibus urbem nostram parvō vendidisse. Pecūniane illī saevae erat plūris quam salūs cīvium?

10. Illa plūrima vulnera ferō Amōris saevī, cuius arma mihi manent in pectore. Nūlla fēmina umquam tam mihi cāra erit quam Cynthia.

11. Quamquam multī dīcunt parvī esse opera Horātī, satis sit mihi ūnum modo perficere carmen grātum tantō poētā dignum.

12. Ad forum gradiāmur ad Caesarem videndum; tālis enim est dux quālī omnēs hominēs pārent. Cicerō dīcit propter illīus ūnīus studium honōris lībertātem tot cīvium esse perditam.

Chapter XIV: Drill 132 (pages 565-568)

A.

1. Send someone who may/in order that he may save me.
2. If any way should be shown, I would/shall flee without delay.
3. I have all things that I desire, and there is not anything that I do not have.
4. His own deeds are pleasing to each man. Each man would praise his own deeds.
5. Here there are more wise men than (there are) in any place.
6. This thing that from some cause/for some reason is accustomed to happen(ing) to some men will never happen to you.
7. If anyone should be distressed, I shall give aid.
8. Each race has its own customs.
9. You greatly fear war, and you do not ponder anything other/else unless/if not about your own safety.
10. In that battle each bravest man was killed/all the bravest men were killed.
11. We are giving thanks to each one of you.
12. You have thrown some fear into the heart for me/my heart.
13. I shall do these things in order that I may not receive any wound to (my) reputation.
14. Caesar ordered his men that they not throw any spear at all against the enemies.
15. Neither at home nor in the city have I found anyone (of the sort) who has seen that man.
16. Each man had his own place.

B.

1. Ōrō nē quid audāx agās.
2. Sī qua sententia tibi placēbit, dīc mihi.
3. Quisquamne illam ōrātiōnem laudāre ausus sit?
4. Cuique fēminae cārus est vir suus.
5. Dīcō sapientiōrem esse tē quam ūllum alium cōnsulem.

Chapter XIV: Drill 133-135 (pages 569-572)

C.

1. Tanta erat audācia Catilīnae <u>ut nēminem timēret</u>.
   Result clause
   So great was the recklessness of Catiline that he was fearing no one.
2. Adeō ab hostibus territī erāmus <u>ut ē proeliō fūgerimus</u>.
   Result clause
   To so great an extent we had been terrified by the enemies that we (actually) fled out from the battle.
3. Nēmō est tam sapiēns <u>quī omnia sciat</u>.
   Relative Clause of Result
   No one is so wise that he knows all things.

4. Fierīne potest ut nihilī amīcitiam Caesaris aestimēs?
   Substantive Ut clause (subject)
   Is it possible that you estimate the friendship of Caesar at nothing/no value?

5. Illō tempore omnibus opus erat ut Catō intellegī posset; sapientissimē enim locūtus erat.
   Substantive Ut clause (explanatory)
   At that time there was a need to all men that Cato be able to be understood; for he had spoken most wisely.

6. Numquam is fuistī ut perīculum mortis timērēs.
   Result clause
   Never were you such that you feared the danger of death.

7. Cicerō sōlus efficiet ut rēs pūblica servētur.
   Substantive Ut clause (object)
   Cicero alone will bring it about that the republic be saved.

8. Catō ita sē gerit ut vir honestus ab omnibus habeātur.
   Result clause
   Cato conducts himself in such a way that he is considered an honorable man by all.

9. Reliquum est ut ā tē petam nē dē hīs rēbus dīcās.
   Substantive Ut clause (explanatory)
   It is remaining that I ask from you that you not speak about these things.

10. Forte accidit ut multī in forō stantēs Cicerōnem in Catilīnam loquentem audīrent.
    Substantive Ut clause (subject)
    It happened by chance that many men standing in the forum heard Cicero speaking against Catiline.

11. Quis est tam mente dūrus quīn verbīs poēte moveātur?
    Relative Clause of Result
    Who is so hard in mind tht he would not be moved by the words of the poet?

12. Hostēs id facere quod coepērunt cōnantur, ut ē fīnibus suīs discēdant.
    Substantive Ut clause (explanatory)
    The enemies are trying to do that thing that they began, that they depart out from their own territory.

13. Nostrī tam fortiter pugnāverant ut ab imperātore ipsō sint laudātī.
    Result clause
    Our men had fought so bravely that they were (actually) praised by the commander himself.

14. Saepe fit ut frātrēs sententiīs inter sē differant.
    Substantive Ut clause (subject)
    It often happens that brothers differ among themselves in respect to (their) opinions.

15. Tot signa ā dīs missa sunt ut errāre nōn possēmus.
    Result clause
    So many signs were sent by the gods that we were not able to err.

16. Hūc venī, serve. Fac ut meīs dictīs pāreās! Fac nē morēris!
Substantive Ut clauses (objects)
Come (to) here, slave. See to it that you obey my words! See to it that you not delay!

17. Iste est tibi amor deōrum ut vītam piam agās.
Result clause
Such is for you the love of the gods that you conduct a dutiful life.

18. Semper mihi cūrae erit ut magnī virtūs huius cōnsulis ā populō aestimētur.
Substantive Ut clause (explanatory)
It will always be a source of care to me that the courage of this consul be estimated of great (value) by the people.

Chapter XIV: Drill 136 (pages 573-575)

A. 1. The legates reported that it would be that the captured soldiers be sent to Rome by the king of the province.
The legates reported that the captured soldiers would be sent to Rome by the king of the province.

2. Great is the hope that it will be that the city not be abandoned by the gods.
Great is the hope that the city will not be abandoned by the gods.

3. Many of us were feeling that it would be that no one be able to complete this work.
Many of us were feeling that no one would be able to complete this work.

4. There is a rumor that it will be that a very cruel man be put in charge of the troops.
There is a rumor that a very cruel man will be put in charge of the troops.

5. There was no one (of the sort) who did not know that it would be that opinions as different as possible be spoken by Caesar and Cato.
There was no one (of the sort) who did not know that opinions as different as possible would be spoken by Caesar and Cato.

6. Do you believe that it will be that Horace be able to write more poems?
Do you believe that Horace will be able to write more poems?

B. 1. Putāsne fore ut domus tua magnō vendī possit?

2. Ā lēgātīs accēpimus futūrum esse ut prōvincia ā fīliō rēgis ab hostibus interfectī regerētur.

3. Cicerō spērat fore ut vīta Catilīnae minimī ā cīvibus habeātur.

4. Maiōrēs sapientēs scīvērunt fore ut et parva urbs moenibus validīs servārī posset.

Chapter IV: Drill 137 (pages 577-580)

A./B. 1. It is necessary that you confess that crime of yours.
present subjunctive, jussive, in parataxis with necesse est

2. It was (being) proper for us to go away because we were unwilling to listen to the speech of Cicero.
subject accusative; subject infinitive

3. It will be permitted to Caesar to say (his) opinion about these matters, will it not?
dative of reference

4. It is proper that you love me myself, not my things.
present subjunctive, jussive, in parataxis with oportet

5. The wise man knows that it is necessary for all human beings to die.
subject infinitive; subject accusative

6. It is proper for the son to wait until the father should return.
subject accusative

7. Let it be permitted for me to write such a poem as all men will praise.
dative of reference

8. To go into the temple at night was not permitted.
subject infinitive

9. It will be necessary that you be honorable in all things.
present subjunctive, jussive, in parataxis with necesse erit

10. Is it permitted that that contemptible man become consul?
present subjunctive, substantive ut clause (subject), primary sequence

11. The poet having been driven into exile was begging that it be permitted to return to Rome.
subject infinitive

12. We were feeling that it was proper for the war either not to be waged or to be completed as soon as possible.
subject accusative

Exercises, Chapter XIV (pages 581-592)

A. 1. Does anyone love him? Not to anyone is he dear.

2. Some man said that you had a need for something. You do not want anything, do you?

3. If I had/were having any authority, you would not be being pressed hard by anyone.

4. He has something of courage, but from some cause/for some reason he is fleeing.

5. Here there is present a man of some honor. And indeed he has more (of) honor than anyone.

6. Each soldier, unless he receives some wound, will fight for a longer time.

7. To each man his own deeds are the greatest.

8. Let each best man/all the best men look toward the rising sun.

9. All men were fearing the harsh leader, and not anyone out from so great a throng was daring to approach him. So great was the authority of that man.

10. Since the soul departs from the body of each dying man, not anything of sensation is able to exist after death, is it?

11. No one is so wicked that he would be absent from the temple when the citizens are begging for favor before the faces of the gods.

12. Not at all would I compare your very happy day with my most unfortunate one. For while I was being driven into exile, it happened that you were becoming consul. Each of us had his own fortune.

13. It was the custom among certain peoples that they always had two kings, in name more (greatly) than in power.

14. Through the plain was going a very long line, which I was observing down from the wall. How readily I was remembering the old war although I had been worn out by age!

15. I came to Athens, and not anyone there greeted me. Many men were asking me (my) name and homeland. Finally it was necessary to answer.

16. It was (being) proper for the wise consul to seek not someone good, but the best man, the most honorable, the bravest. And indeed he was hesitating to put Antonius in charge of any legion; and indeed this man, as they used to say, feared even his own shadow.

17. Caesar was unwilling to delay because he was perceiving how much already of authority the enemies, with one battle completed, were having among the inhabitants of the province. Therefore he ordered that with the sun having risen they be attacked in their own camp.

18. We were being pressed hard by so many cares and misfortunes at Rome that we (actually) went with friends to the country; and from this place all dangers were absent. If only it had been permitted to remain in the city!

19. It often happens that I am not able to say (my) true opinion. But if you ask me quite often, you will easily see on (my) face what I feel.

20. The savage king before the battle ordered those men about to fight that not anyone capture anyone living: "Give all enemies to death. But if that thing is not possible, (give to death) as many as possible."

21. With the sun having risen, you thought that a way through the mountains not at all with difficulty would be found by our soldiers. It is possible that you made a mistake.

22. I have found, if it is divinely right, a way that may (in order that it may) return her to me or that may make an end of loving. For than this one girl the sun has seen not anything more unworthy.

23. Romulus surpassed all other men in authority and in age. So he always conducted himself for the people that no one did not praise him, no one did not love (him).

24. In that place there was present a poet of famous name who was singing of the wandering moon and the labors of the sun and the night and the rising signs of the night. When, however, he had begun to sing of Troy falling, loyal Aeneas was very much moved when the name of Troy had been heard. For to that place neither the old honor was any longer remaining nor the glory of the old kings.

25. Not without some hope the boy is going out to battle bearing the face and arma of a man. When the leader asks who he is and how much of age he has, he sets aside (his) arms, dares not at all to say anything.

26. After the brave commander greatly encouraged his men, calling each man by name, he fell, unlucky, conquered by a huge wound. All the soldiers after these things fought with the highest courage for the remaining part of the day. Beneath the moon they happily saw the withdrawing columns of the enemies.

27. With the battle completed, it was reported to Caesar that scarcely any soldier was remaining without a wound. And indeed so many had fallen that it was necessary to make one legion from two.

28. Often old things are praised and are preferred to new things. We have forgotten scarcely anything of the ancient custom, and not ever are the ancestors absent from minds for us (from our minds).

29. The peoples that had been conquered by war were fearing the name and power of absent Pompey; (the peoples), in turn, that had remained in the old friendship, to them not at all ever was there fear.

30. There is no one who would be able to bring (it) about that peace be made among all nations. For it is characteristic of each man to desire to oppress other men with power.

31. Not at all would anyone be able to make one state from men so different in law and custom. Not even Romulus without war and weapons brought together peoples differing so much.

32. After the war was begun, the minds for the citizens changed to so great an extent that each man (actually) was willing to give for the homeland that which was remaining of life and of strength.

33. By chance it happened that Caesar was forming a plan about war at the same time at which the allies were setting out for the purpose of bringing arms.

34. It happened that within one night all the women of the town were carried away. And these women easily, since all (their) husbands had been brought together in the temple for the purpose of seeking aid from the gods, had been captured by the enemies.

35. So much was Antonius oppressed by fear—a thing that is accustomed to happen(ing) even to brave men—that he was hardly able to speak before the senators. For many days after this (thing) he was absent from the senate, and he was not able to be seen even in the forum.

36. Scarcely had the columns gone out from the camp when the commander ordered (them) to return to the same place. For lieutenants of great trustworthiness were present for the purpose of warning about hidden dangers. And indeed the more things he learned from them, the more greatly he was fearing. Therefore he prepared to lead the troops into the mountains a little before daylight.

37. If anything (of) new happens, see to (it) that I know without delay. But if the mind to you is pressed hard by cares, also about these things write to me.

38. Suns are able to set and to return. When (our) brief light will have died/dies, one night finally will press us hard.

39. With the sun rising, the awaited day was present. When the men and boys began to go out from the houses, the mothers, to whom war was always a source of hatred, pressed to (their) breasts (their) sons and were begging that they themselves not be left behind.

B. 1. Accidit ut Cicerō ā senātū eō īnfēlīcī diē abesset. Etenim nōn ā quōquam in forō est vīsus. Quodsī ibi adfuisset, auctōritātī quidem cōnsulum pāruisset.

2. Haud cuiquam licuit ē castrīs īre illā nocte quia lūna in caelō spectārī nōn posset. Etenim Caesar crēdidit fore ut caecum quicque ā mīlitibus timērētur.

3. Cum oporteat optimum quemque multa honōris grātiā dīcere ac facere, nōmen magnā inter cīvēs glōriā capere cōnābor.
4. Quid necesse est plūra dīcere? Imperātor, cum vidēret sōlem in altīs montibus occidere, fīnem pugnandī fēcit et tōtum exercitum iussit illinc in castra cēdere.
5. Quīdam adeō et nōmen et auctōritātem Caesaris metuēbant ut in eum summam poenam cōnferre vellent.
6. Quis est mente et pectore tam saevus ut suōs cīvēs malīs bellī opprimī cupiat? Efficiāmus ut tālis homō nōbīscum in urbe nōn maneat.
7. Quoniam reliqua agmina ab imperātōre aetāte pressō per montīs dūcēbantur, multī nostrum putāvērunt fore ut castra ante lūcem capere ac dēlēre facile possēmus.
8. Fēcistīne tantī cōnsulātum, Catilīna, ut omnia eius/id capiendī causā facerēs?
9. Sī quid malum fīat, tibi dīcam. Nōlī ūllō opprimī metū.
10. Ortō sōle, vix quisquam campum spectāre ausus est ubi tot fortēs ceciderant. Necesse autem erat corpora eōrum illinc cōnferrī atque in terrā pōnī.
11. Aderat inter agmina dux tantae auctōritātis ut reliquī mīlitēs eum in mediās aciēs hostium secūtī sint.
12. Hominis fortis est multa dūra patī. Hic autem mīles miser tot vulnera gravia in tōtō corpore accēperat ut neque ante moenia stāre potuerit neque arma ūlla tenēre.

Chapter XV: Drill 139 (pages 593-596)

A.

1. We were fearing that savage fires were destroying/would destroy the town entirely.
2. Do you fear that (your) son is not/will not be able to find the way of virtue?
3. Not at all do I fear that that unworthy slave will not confess (his) very bad crimes.
4. There was a certain danger that our men would/were going to lose some arms while proceeding through the mountains.
5. Do not fear, boys, that I am not estimating/shall not estimate your efforts of great value.
6. I fear this one thing: that my gifts will not be pleasing to you.
7. Great to me was the fear that after these things you would not/were not going to return to Rome.
8. The soldier desirous of glory fears that while fighting bravely he is not being/will not be observed by the commander.
9. Not at all were the consuls fearing that anyone from the loyal citizens would surrender the city to the enemies.
10. The gods love me, and I do not fear that I shall be oppressed by their punishments.

B.

1. Sī quis timeat nē caelum cāsūrum sit/cadat, deōs ōret salūtem.
2. Timēbāsne ut litterās tuās lēgissem?
3. Cicerō cōnsulātum accēpit. Quam ob rem nē timeāmus nē Catilīna rem pūblicam perdat/perditūrus sit.
4. Magnae erat cūrae cōnsulibus nē cīvēs lēgibus novīs nōn pāritūrī essent.
5. Nōlī metuere nē tua fortia facta oblīvīscar/oblītūrus sim. Illud numquam fīat!

Chapter XV: Drill 140 (pages 597-600)

A.

1. The columns of enemies were preventing our men from approaching the walls of the city.
2. The senate forbade Caesar to lead (his) army into Italy.
3. Fear of punishment prevents many men from confessing crimes.
4. No one prevented Catiline from going out from here with a band of wicked men.
5. You, at least, will not be able to hinder me from saying (my) opinion.
6. Age does not prevent the father from wanting to fight with zeal.
7. Do you want to hinder me from completing this work that I have begun?
8. Savage wounds were not preventing him from standing in the first battle line.
9. What thing so serious has happened that we are being prevented by Roman soldiers from being present in the forum?
10. (Your) father forbade you, O boys, to follow those girls through the streets. I also forbid you.

B. 1. Nihil mē dēterrēbit quīn auxilium ad amīcōs miserōs feram.

2. Rōmānī gentēs victās numquam prohibuērunt cīvitāte dōnārī.

3. Forsne aut deus aliquī tēla hostium impedīvit quōminus mē interficerent?

4. Quis sapientem vetuerit plūs sapientiae quaerere?

5. Nōmen et auctōritās Caesaris incolās dēterruēre nē cōnsilium dē bellō caperent.
Nōmen et auctōritās Caesaris incolās prohibuēre cōnsilium dē bellō capere.

Chapter XV: Drill 141 (pages 601-607)

A. 1. What was happening in the province was especially important to Caesar.

2. It is important to you (pl.) to tell all the things that you know.

3. (My) brother shames and disgusts me. Do you pity him?

4. Do you think that it is not at all important whether the republic falls or not?

5. We were pitying all human beings oppressed by slavery.

6. What citizen does it not concern that Catiline be killed without delay?

7. You do understand, do you not, that to confess the crime is very (much) important?

8. It used to be important to me that I return to Rome.

9. With Catiline finally having been killed, so great was the resentment of Cicero that many men pitied him.

10. The fact that I fled from the battle was causing me to feel shame very much.

11. Let it be important to all men that a wall be established as soon as possible.

12. To do the same thing that you (were doing) was not causing me regret.

13. The fact that Catiline killed his own son disgusted all honorable men.

14. Let such a man seek death as is entirely tired of life.

15. What the consul is going to say is especially important to us.

16. He says that he regrets the fact that he believed the legate reporting rumors.

17. I shall never forget you, and it will not disgust me to remember our love.

18. We are all tired of wars among the citizens, are we not?

19. Whom, I ask you, do you pity more than me?

20. Who is in charge of the camp might be important to Caesar. This thing is important to me, at least.

21. Brave deeds will cause no one regret if they are a source of aid to the republic.

22. I certainly know that it is important to you to hear the names of those men killed in battle.

23. The men whom not anyone pities, them let us save from danger.

24. Tell me whether you are ashamed of yourself or not.

25. Let it not cause you regret to have lived at this very time.

26. To such an extent I was sick of the speech of Antony that I (actually) departed from the forum.
27. It might make you tired, senators, to hear the same things very often.
28. I was pitying the man of so great an age.

B. 1. Multōrum cīvium nōn interest cōnsulēs mōrēs maiōrum sequī. Meā autem magnopere interest.
2. Nōnne tē miseret illīus fēminae cuius vir ā domō absēns mortuus est?
3. Mē piget quod vix quisquam aurum librīs hominum sapientissimōrum mūtāre voluit.
4. Vōs magnopere pudeat, mīlitēs, arma vestra hostibus trādere. Vestrī imperātōris hoc interest magis quam ūllum aliud.
5. Mēne paeniteat illōrum verbōrum vērōrum prō meō frātre dictōrum?
6. Audientīs taedēbit carmina audīre quae prius audīvērunt. Nova igitur canam!

Chapter XV: Drill 142 (pages 609-611)

A./B. 1. Pater dīxit fīliōs nihil esse <u>suī</u> similēs.
The father said that (his) sons were not at all similar to himself.
indirect reflexive
2. Cicerō poētam quendam ōrābat ut carmen dē <u>suā</u> vītā scrīberet.
Cicero was begging a certain poet that he write a poem about his own life.
indirect reflexive
3. Quis nescit gentēs prōvinciae saepe inter <u>sē</u> pugnāre?
Who does not know that the peoples of the province often fight among themselves?
direct reflexive
4. Lēgātus captus spērābat imperātōrem <u>sē</u> aut corpus quidem <u>suum</u> magnī aestimātūrum.
The captured lieutenant was hoping that the commander would estimate himself or his own body, at least, of great value.
indirect reflexives
5. Rēx sapiēns mīlitibus aurum mūnerī dedit ut <u>sē</u>cum in proelium īrent.
The wise king gave the soldiers gold for the purpose of a gift in order that they might go with him(self) into battle.
indirect reflexive
6. Cōnsulēs Catilīnae dīxēre populum lībertātem <u>suam</u> numquam trāditūrum esse.
The consuls told Catiline that the people would never/were never going to surrender their own freedom.
direct reflexive
7. Nōscere cōnābātur utrum falsa <u>sibi</u> essent relāta essent an vēra.
He was trying to learn whether false things or true things had been reported to himself.
indirect reflexive

8. Frāter amīcum rogābit cūr ad suōs auxilium nōn mīserit.
The brother will ask (his) friend why he did not send aid to his own men.
direct *or* indirect reflexive

9. Servī miserī petēbant nē quis ad sē accēderet.
The wretched slaves were asking that not anyone approach them(selves).
indirect reflexive

10. Dux mīlitēs piōs in montīs mīsit quī impiōs invenīrent atque ad sē ferrent.
The leader sent loyal soldiers into the mountains in order that they might find the disloyal men and bring (them) to him(self).
indirect reflexive

Chapter XV: Drill 143-147 (pages 613-616)

1. They are sending envoys to Caesar to ask for aid.
rogātum, Accusative Supine to express Purpose

2. To write a book is not easy to do.
factū, Ablative Supine, Ablative of Respect

3. The citizens would never put in charge of the state a man humble in respect to descent.
genus, Accusative of Respect

4. Did you understand why the father was selling our home, although he was not wanting (to do so)?
nōllet, imperfect subjunctive, secondary sequence, Subjunctive by Attraction, simultaneous time

5. That soldier was surrounded in respect to (his) chest with strong weapons.
pectus, Accusative of Respect

6. The leader of the allies rushed forth into the battle line, inflicted wounds, won glory.
ēicere, Historical Infinitive

7. I do not know what is the best thing to say.
dictū, Ablative Supine, Ablative of Respect

8. A daughter similar to (her) mother in all things will say and do the same things that her mother (says and does).
omnia, Accusative of Respect

9. It is (a) good (thing) to bring together wise men when there is need of advice.
sit, present subjunctive, primary sequence, Subjunctive by Attraction, simultaneous time

10. I wanted to gird the same sword on myself that (my) brother had borne.
ferrum, Accusative, Direct Object of Middle Voice Verb

11. The women walked into the temple, placed gifts on the altar, sought favor from the gods.
pōnere, Historical Infinitive

12. The queen—a miserable thing to say—killed the king with a sword.
dictū, Ablative Supine, Ablative of Respect

13. I have come to you for the purpose of begging that you not consider me an enemy.
ōrātum, Accusative Supine to express Purpose

14. I urge you that you read this book that I wrote.
scrīpserim, perfect subjunctive, primary sequence, Subjunctive by Attraction, prior time

15. Having been overwhelmed by fear in (my) mind, I stood in the battle line: I was able neither to flee nor to fight.
mentem, Accusative of Respect

16. I went from there to the fields for the purpose of walking.
ambulātum, Accusative Supine to express Purpose

Exercises, Chapter XV (pages 617-625)

A. 1. The orator was so regretting (his) harsh words against Cicero that he fled as swiftly as possible out from the senate, where he had made a speech.

2. I was pitying that soldier whom heavy weapons were impeding. And indeed he was not able to block the attacking enemies.

3. Who is there in the whole world who would not fear this man, the cause and head of all evils/evil things?

4. I was greatly fearing that the farmer of old character had been carried off by suffering and harsh death. I was hoping, however, that (his) soul, having been released from (his) body, was still living.

5. I am dutiful Aeneas, famous through the world, and I bear with myself the gods of (my) homeland torn away from the enemies. For these (gods) I desire to establish a new home, but some scarcely (badly) friendly divine spirit forbids me.

6. For a long time the populace had been desiring to hear the sweet name of peace. The senators therefore, with a day having been decided, called the envoys to the plain, made an end of war.

7. "What god are you? What divine spirit? For in fact not at all do you have the face of a human being." Scarcely had I said these things when I recognized Mercury through the shadows.

8. This one thing I was fearing: that I would not be able to return home before (my) father of great age could depart from life. And indeed it was (being) especially important to me to hear the words of this very dear man.

9. If anyone had tried to prevent me from returning home, swiftly I would have seized a sword with (my) hand for the purpose of fighting.

10. Night was surrounding the head for me (my head) with shadows; and this thing entirely prevented me from approaching the walls.

11. All good men greatly regret the fact that you were prevented, Marcus Antonius, from surrounding the mountain with troops.

12. Nothing was able to prevent the enemies from carrying off the daughter of the king, whom now it is necessary to free at a great price.

13. Aeneas walks toward the altar, bearing gifts. With a humble voice, moreover, he says such things: "Great gods—if you have any divine power—snatch me and my men away from these evils/evil things!"

14. The queen is moved by savage anger in (her) mind and face. To a certain soldier chosen for this purpose she says that (her) son must be killed and that it is not important to her whether he falls by an enemy in a battle line or because of some misfortune in the forum. These very words she says: "You just see to it that he is killed."

15. It used to be important to our commander to surround the city with walls. With this work having been completed, he set up the legions in a battle line.

16. Having changed (his) expression and face, Cupid, a great and having to be feared divine power, comes to Carthage where/in order that there he may overpower the queen with sweet love.

17. "Your sweet homeland before all things forbids you to depart with so many fleeing men." Having said these things and such things, (my) father hindered me from doing a thing so serious, so shameful.

18. With the city of the enemies having been entirely surrounded by our men, let the altars of the gods be surrounded with honors in such a way that the deeds of men please the divine spirits. Let all the gods and goddesses, moreover, perceive that men estimate their aid of very much value.

19. Your excellence Rumor, than whom nothing is swifter, will bear through the world, through the peoples, and not anything will hinder us from praising your brave deeds.

20. Was it possible that a fear of death was shamefully hindering you from snatching (your) friend away from the hands of the enemies? Unlucky man! I pity you much.

21. Although I was a small boy, nevertheless I was wanting to gird arms on myself in order that I might fight on behalf of the sweet homeland. (My) father, however, whom certainly I was respecting, forbade me.

22. The fact that that brother of yours decided to sell (his) honor for gold disgusts you, does it not? And indeed he told me myself that what I felt was not important to him. Was money of so great value to him?

23. Caesar not at all prevented the envoys from speaking. And indeed he ordered them that they report to himself without delay all the things that they had learned.

B. 1. Quamquam vereor nē morte mox ēripiar, nihil mē dēterrēbit quīn arma cingar atque ad campum eam pugnātum.

2. Cuius in tōto orbe terrārum rēfert utrum grātiam nūminum capiās necne?

3. Iuppiter, postquam auxilium fīliō Veneris dare cōnstituit, cēterōs deōs vocāvit ac tālia fātus est: "Solvite metum. Fāta stant; nē Iūnōnis quidem īnsidiae Aenēān dēterrēre possunt quōminus ad Italiam vēla det."

4. Omnēs cīvīs piōs et pudet et piget quod Catilīna rem pūblicam vī et armīs solvere est cōnātus.

5. Meā tam intererat omnīnō vincere ut eā ipsā nocte ūnum lēgātum fortem in fīnēs hostium mīserim quī cōnsilia eōrum nōsceret.

6. Turpe factū erat dōna nūminibus rapuisse. Nōnne tē paenitet quod tantum nefās fierī es passus?

7. Vultum miser servus dominum ōrāvit ut turpī servitūte līberārētur. Sīc locūtus est: "Quid tibi obstat, homō saeve? Mē solve!"

8. Aenēās, postquam parvum nātum caput ignī circumdatum spectāvit, intellēxit signum ab aliquō nūmine missum esse. Cōnstituit igitur ē dulcī patriā quam celerrimē fugere.

9. Nihil timeō nē Cicerō ad senātuī dīcendum nōn adsit; nūllum enim in orbe terrārum perīculum illum cōnsulem fortem dēterrēbit quōminus rem pūblicam servet.

10. Ante ōra patrum—indignum vīsū—hostis impius gladiō caput ēripuit fīliō miserō veteris rēgis Troiae.

11. Ūnus lēgātus fortissimus ad castra ībat hostēs ōrātum ut dux sociōrum prō capite imperātōris solverētur.

12. Omnia nūmine deōrum reguntur. Nē vōs pudeat eōs verērī.